The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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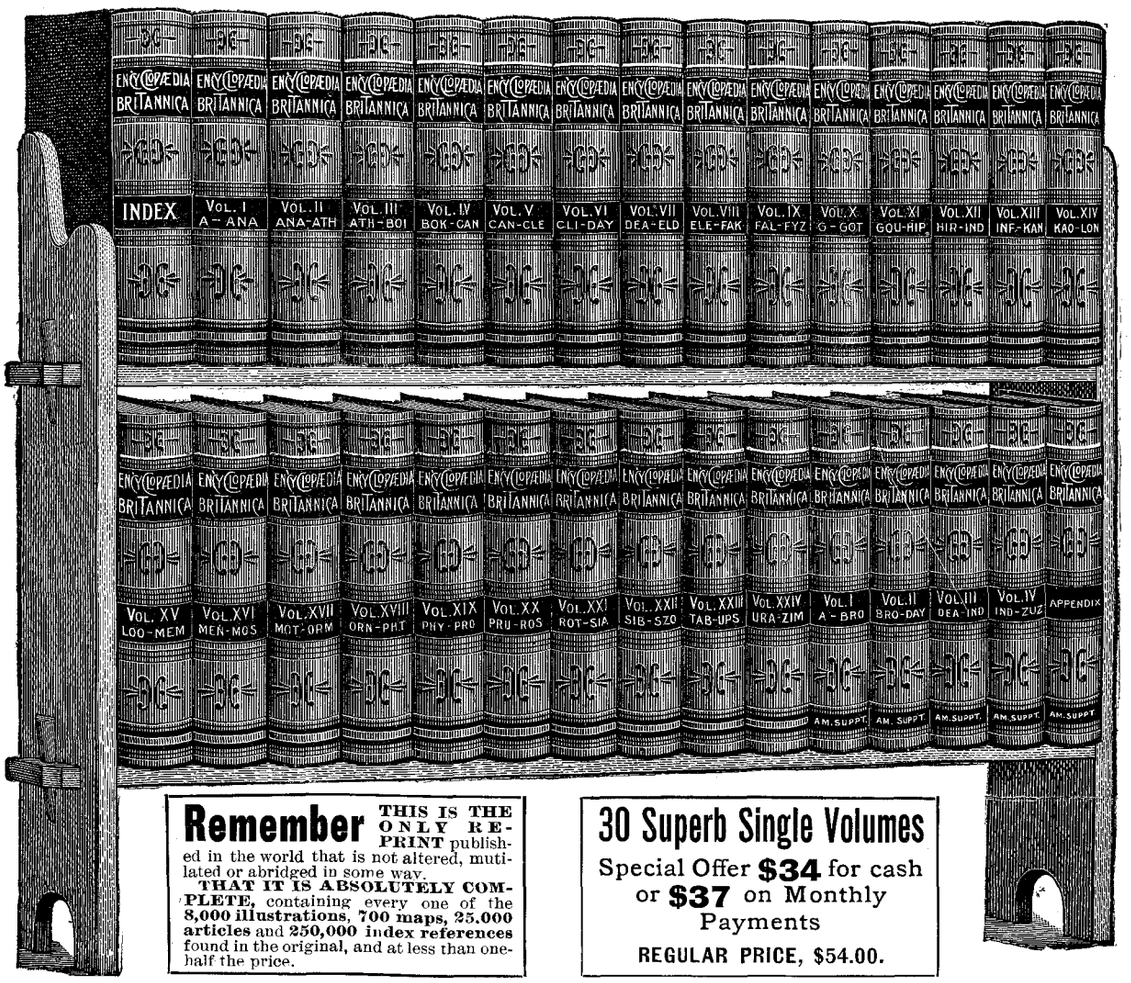

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NEARING THE END IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IT is now admitted on all sides that the end of the two Boer republics in South Africa is at hand, and that to all intents and purposes the whole of South Africa may be considered British territory. Lord Salisbury's declaration last week, in a public speech, that "our only certainty of preventing a recurrence of this fearful war is to insure that never again shall such vast accumulations of armaments occur, and that not a shred of the former independence of the republics shall remain," is taken by a number of papers to mean that the new crown colony will not be given the autonomy enjoyed by Canada and Australia, which have the right to collect arms and ammunition and levy militia forces, but that it will be ruled by officials appointed in London, and will have little or no voice in the running of its own affairs for a number of years at least.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* rejoices in the British triumph. "The consequences of the victory of the British," it says, "will be good for the world. In the Orange River colony and in the Transvaal independence will be less, but liberty, equality, opportunity, and humanity will be more. A viciously corrupt, fanatical, superstitious, and medieval oligarchy will disappear, and local government with free manhood suffrage, just laws, and open rights of petition, discussion, printing, and schooling, will take its place." So, too, thinks the Philadelphia *Press*, which says: "Wrong has existed on both sides in this dire struggle, and the British cause was seriously compromised by corporate greed; but, taking the large, far view, the rights of the entire population of the region, white and black, Boer and Uitlander, taken together, are advanced by the result, and the peace, prosperity, and civil liberty of all colors and races will be ultimately forwarded." The New York *Times* agrees with this view, declaring that the "freedom and equality before the law for all, general education, security for the rights of property and of the person, and the maintenance of order," which will come with British rule, will bless both Boer and Briton. But, it adds, "there will be blunders; the passions surviving from the war will have their untoward influence; the manners of our English friends will be in South Africa, as they have often been elsewhere, an obstacle to their sincerely pursued good intentions, and the greed of the Rhodeses and the bumptiousness of the Chamberlains will interfere as they have so sadly interfered in the past. But in the long run . . . the peace and progress of the world will be decidedly advanced." The New York *Tribune*, which sympathizes with the British side of the controversy, thinks that even the Boer sympathizers must rejoice that the British triumph, since it was inevitable, has come so soon, and with so little bloodshed. "It is neither good sense nor good morals," it says, "to fight against the inevitable just for the sake of fighting and doing all possible harm."

Many papers are still unconvinced, however, that the British triumph is either just or desirable. The Baltimore *American*, for example, says of the war:

"There was no excuse for it. The world has not yet accepted and never will accept as either reasonable or just the pleas that England has put forth in defense of her course. It was not a war to protect her subjects in their rights in a foreign land, but a war of greed and gain, a war to secure possession of a land rich in gold and precious gems, a war which will always be condemned as heartless and cruel, a blot upon the name of the mightiest power of Europe. . . . The Boer republic will now pass out of existence, crushed to death to satisfy the greed of a mighty empire."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* declares that "the cause of human liberty—of popular government—has suffered by the British triumph," and the Baltimore *Sun* says:

"To Americans the saddest thought in connection with the war is that the destruction of the Dutch republics may retard the development of a republican form of government in other parts of the world. That may be one of the consequences of the extinction of the independence of the South African republics. No

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weak state is now safe from the encroachments of a great empire, and if the imperial spirit is not checked in the United States the American republic will commit the same crime in the Philippines and possibly in Cuba which Great Britain is now preparing to commit in South Africa."

The Springfield *Republican* thinks that "in refraining from blowing up the Rand gold-mines and razing the hated city of Johannesburg, these Boers have given a superb answer to their defamers, and have shown a self-control under the most intense provocation to wreak a terrible vengeance, that entitles them to rank morally, at least, with peoples of the most gilded civilizations."

The annexation of the Orange Free State, with whom Great Britain had no quarrel before she came to the aid of her sister republics, is regarded by some papers as especially regrettable. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Leaving the merits or demerits of the Transvaal out of the question, the fate of the Orange Free State can not fail to inspire regret in the minds of almost all Americans. Even the British press confesses to sentimental qualms on this score. The Free-State people had no gold-mines and had not tempted the cupidity of the fortune-hunters, but they were kindred of the Transvaal Boers and knew that the two republics must ultimately stand or fall together. Their loss is the more bitter because the more swift and unexpected. In place of their admittedly pure and able government there now appears some form of the British colonial system, in which Mr. Rhodes and his financial clique will necessarily play a prominent part, as they have done in the politics of the British colonies in South Africa for many years. If this is a triumph of progress and civilization it is not apparent on the surface."

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* remarks, in a similar strain:

"Lord Roberts's proclamation omits 'Free' from the new territory's name. This was well done. The word has been wiped from the face of the land by the imperial armies. A free state has perished from the earth. An imperial colony has its place. And the saddest thought of all to the American citizen is that this outrage has been accomplished with the moral, tho tacit, support of that branch of the United States Government which represents the banner republic of the century in the eyes of the civilized world."

The following interesting chronology of the war appears in the New York *World*:

October 11—War began.
October 12—Natal invaded.
October 14—Newcastle occupied by Boers.
October 15—Kimberley isolated; 134 days' siege began.
October 16—Mafeking attacked; 213 days' siege began.
October 20—Battle of Glencoe; British claimed victory, but retired.
October 21—Battle of Elandslaagte; Boers defeated.
October 22—British evacuated Dundee, retreating to Ladysmith.
October 23—General Symonds died of wound.
October 30—Battle of Nicholson's Nek; 1,000 British captured.
November 2—Ladysmith invested; 117 days' siege began.
November 15—British armored train wrecked at Chieveley.
November 23—Battle of Belmont; Boers retired.
November 25—Battle of Gras Pan; Boers retired.
November 28—Battle of Modder River: Boers retired.
December 10—Battle of Stormberg; Gatacre defeated.
December 11—Battle of Magersfontein; Methuen defeated; General Wauchope killed.
December 15—Battle of Colenso; Buller defeated.
January 6—Boer attack on Ladysmith repulsed.
January 10—Roberts arrived in Cape Town.
January 23—Spion Kop captured by Warren.
January 24—Spion Kop abandoned by British with heavy loss.
February 5—Buller's third attempt to relieve Ladysmith began.
February 7—Vaal Kranz evacuated by British.
February 9—Roberts reached the Modder.
February 15—Kimberley relieved by French.
February 20—Cronje bombarded at Paardeberg.
February 27—Cronje surrendered.
February 28—Ladysmith relieved by Buller.
March 11—Salisbury rejected Boer peace proposals.
March 13—Bloemfontein occupied by Roberts.
March 27—Joubert died.
March 31—British trapped at Sannas Post, losing seven guns.
April 3—Cronje and 1,000 Boers sailed for St. Helena.
April 4—Five hundred British troops captured at Reddersburg.
April 5—General Villebois-Mareuil killed.
April 14—Cronje landed at St. Helena.
May 1—Roberts began march on Pretoria.
May 12—Kroonstad occupied.
May 17—Mafeking relieved.
May 24—British crossed Vaal River.
May 30—Johannesburg occupied.

THE CHINESE "BOXERS" AND THE POWERS.

THE uprising of the Chinese secret society, called the "Boxers," is rapidly becoming a matter of international concern. During the past few days the revolt has assumed formidable proportions. A number of missionaries and several hundred native Christians have been massacred, a railway near Peking has been destroyed, and a steamer attacked on the Yang-Tse River. The interest felt by the United States is accentuated by the proximity of the American legation at Peking, and the existence of many American citizens in that part of China.

There are persistent rumors that Russia is at the back of the present uprising, and that she hopes an opportunity will be afforded her of landing large forces of troops in China, thus strengthening her grip on this dying empire. As yet, however, her designs have been thwarted by the prompt action of the other powers. The State Department at Washington has been in close communication with Minister Conger, at Peking, and one hundred marines have already landed from the American flagship *Newark*, and marched to the Chinese capital, in company

CHINA MAY HAVE TO DEAL WITH A NEW KIND OF "BOXERS."
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

with detachments of French, British, Italian, Japanese, and Russian troops.

The society of "Boxers" is thus described by the Philadelphia *Times*:

"The Chinese name for the society is I-Ho-Tuon, the I meaning righteousness, the Ho standing for peace, and Tuon meaning fist. . . . It numbers nearly eleven millions of men, and was originally called 'The Great Sword Society.' Organized as a 'law-and-order' league, it became bitterly anti-foreign and anti-Christian. A series of outrages on Christians followed until, in last October, the Christian nations forced the Government to send a force against the Great Swords. There was a battle, followed by the report of the governor of Shantung that the so-called rebels were honest country folk. Then the Great Sword Society disappeared, by edict, and in its place sprang ready-made the 'Universal Society of Boxers,' with the old organization and purposes and with the added idea of fighting all foreign influence—missionary or otherwise—and of having the Government help it. The operations of the society and outrages committed by it have since continued, and have constantly become bolder."

It is declared that the revolt is being secretly encouraged by the Dowager-Empress of China and her Government. "Reports from Peking," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "suggest that the uprising has been stirred up by the Dowager-Empress to sustain the claims of her dynasty. She is opposed to foreign aggressions, for they mean the cutting off of many of her perquisites and the

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establishment of something like civilized government in her dominions." The New York *Commercial Advertiser* adds: "It is not the first time that a government more or less under foreign domination has provoked a domestic insurrection to throw it off and has seemed to yield to this under compulsion"; but "the Dowager-Empress is playing a precarious game."

The Philadelphia *Press* declares:

"It is possible that this revolution may mark the forcible throwing off of the old, conservative, self-concentrated Chinese policies through the protective intervention of the powers. It may, more than this, foreshadow the actual dismemberment of China, for, altho the Chinese Government has sent a note to the resident representative of the powers promising to suppress rigidly the 'Boxers' throughout the kingdom, its ability to do so is very generally doubted. In such an event the landing of armed troops and the confessed weakness and instability of the Chinese Government would furnish the required excuse for initiatory steps in partition or suzerainty."

The New York *Times* affirms that the present troubles in China present a unique opportunity to Japan. Says *The Times:*

"Neither France nor Germany could reasonably object to Japan doing policy duty in China, and Russia, conscious of the moral support that Great Britain and the United States would give such policemen, would hardly feel inclined to do so.

"And supposing that Japan were to take this step it would not be difficult for her to convince her friends, who in that event would also be her debtors, that a foothold in Korea would be requisite for her in order that she might again perform the same service, should a similar occasion arise in the future."

The Baltimore *American* also believes that Japan is destined to be the coming power in the East, and regrets that Europe intervened after the war with China. *The American* declares:

"France, Germany, and England, and even Italy, are all responsible in some degree for the present confusion. Russia, however, is the chief culprit. But for her there would have been no interference and no invasion of the territory of a friendly power. If the powers are wise they will simply guard their own possessions, and let Russia try to solve the problem for which her greed and rapacity are chiefly responsible. A despatch from Washington announces that the United States is not interested in the matter, except to protect her legation and her citizens. This is the proper stand. Let those quiet the storm who raised it."

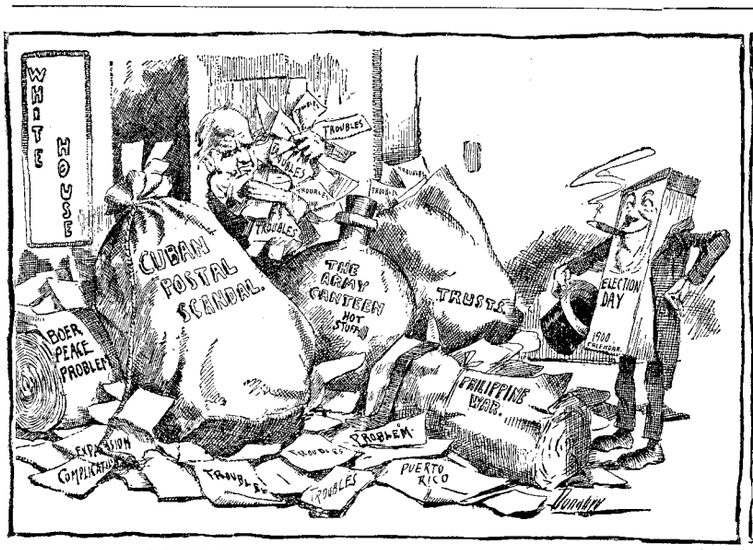
Many papers maintain that this last rebellion has brought the dismemberment of China within measurable distance. "The uprising of the 'Boxers,'" says the Boston *Advertiser*, "seems very likely to sound the death-knell of the Chinese empire." The Toledo *Blade* declares that "Chinese non-progression can be endured no longer," and must give way to "civilization and progress." On the other hand, the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang, when interviewed at Washington, said that he thought the disturbances had been exaggerated, and that they were not likely to involve any broad international question.

GERMANY AND OUR MEATS.

THE passage by the German Reichstag of a bill that will exclude from the German markets, according to estimates by Chicago meat-packers, about 60,000,000 pounds of American meats annually, has stirred up some comment; and several papers think that the bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Bailey, of Kansas, directing President McKinley to impose and collect an additional duty of 10 per cent. on all imports from Germany in the event of the enactment of the meat inspection bill in its present form, ought to be passed. "The economic fact which the German Agrarians fail to understand," says the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, "is that the United States can do much more comfortably without German products than Germany can do without American products," and it suggests that the barring or restriction of imports from Germany might prove a good thing for our domestic manufacturers. The Chicago *Times-Herald*, too, remarks that Germany "needs our raw materials; we can get along without her manufactures. There could be no doubt about the outcome of a tariff war if we cared to inaugurate one."

The Times-Herald and a number of other papers note, however, that the meats discriminated against by the bill (fresh meats, canned goods, hams, and sausage) are a very small part of the total exports of American meat to Germany. Out of $14,700,000 worth of American meats and meat products sent to Germany in the nine months ending with March of the present year, only about $1,000,000 worth would fall under the ban of the new law. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* thinks it would be very petty politics to start a tariff war over so small a matter, and says, "Don't let us have any baby business." The New York *Herald* takes a similar view. It says:

"Let us look at the facts. The advance sheets of the Government's report on imports and exports for the ten months ended with April are just at hand, and they supply authentic and interesting statistics. To begin with, they show that aside from lard, oleomargarin, and bacon our exports in the way of meats



SPRING CLEANING AT THE WHITE HOUSE.
—*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

SWALLOWING THE BRYAN PILL.
—*The New York Herald.*

McKINLEY AND BRYAN IN CARTOON.

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to Germany have for years past been but trifling What are the things we sell the Germans in important amounts? In the last ten months $59,000,000 worth of cotton, $23,000,000 worth of breadstuffs, $15,500,000 worth of the products of petroleum and of the oily seed of the cotton-plant, $8,500,000 of copper, $4,500,000 worth of tobacco, and $2,500,000 of agricultural implements. The only other items of consequence are $2,000,000 each of fruits and fertilizers.

"Here is certainly a good customer who takes $117,000,000 worth of the above-mentioned products in ten months. Figures, as a rule, are rather uninteresting, but these surely are worth a moment's study at this time. Of our lard and bacon we have sold them in the same ten months $12,500,000 worth, but the shipments of salt and pickled beef and pork have never amounted to as much as $1,000,000 in a corresponding period. Compared with the bulk of our exports to Germany, the meats are but a trifling item, and we can safely trust to the hard heads and complaining stomachs of the German masses to take down at an early day the barriers erected against these by the cattle-raisers of the old country. Apropos of the Bailey bill we are told that 'all the live-stock States are desirous of having adequate measures adopted by Congress to overcome the discrimination by Germany.' This is preeminently a case in which the old motto, '*Laissez faire, laissez aller*,' should be our rule."

John F. Winter, United States consul at Annaberg, Germany, in a report to the State Department, gives some interesting facts about the foreign trade of Germany, England, and the United States. "Germany," he says, "has built up her foreign commerce at Great Britain's expense; and the United States, just entering the field, is building up a great foreign trade at the expense of both Great Britain and Germany." Of the $18,000,000,000 worth of foreign commerce carried on by all the nations of the world, he finds that Great Britain's share is 18.3 per cent., Germany's 10.8 per cent., and that 9.7 per cent. belongs to the United States.

CHICAGO'S MUNICIPAL HOUSE CLEANING.

IT is not often that the absence of comment in the press indicates the presence of a topic of national interest, but those who remember the moralizations current a few years ago on the sad condition of Chicago's city politics will see that the rarity of such reflections now reveals the fact that a radical change must have taken place. That such, indeed, is the fact, we are told by Mr. Edwin Burritt Smith, lawyer, professor of law in Northwestern University, and an active worker in political reform movements in Chicago, who writes in the June *Atlantic Monthly* the story of the cleansing of the city council. To show the magnitude of the work that confronted the friends of honest government he says:

"The city government of Chicago touched bottom in 1895, when fifty-eight of its sixty-eight aldermen were organized into a 'gang' for the service and blackmail of public service corporations. Within that year six great franchises of enormous value were shamelessly granted away, in utter disregard of general protest and the vetoes of the mayor. Most of the members of the council were without personal standing or character. The others were practically without voice or influence. The people scarcely realized that the council contained an element representative of public interests."

There was a general desire for better things, but the outlook was dark. In fact, he declares, "the task seemed all but impossible."

"The city carried on its registration lists over three hundred and fifty thousand voters. About three fourths of these were of foreign birth or parentage, and many understood the English language but imperfectly, if at all. Nearly all who composed this vast aggregation of seemingly diverse elements were bent upon their private pursuits. Could they be united to rescue the city from the spoilsmen? Few so believed."

So much for the situation. To remedy it there met, in January, 1896, about two hundred men, representing various clubs and reform organizations, who banded themselves into "The Municipal Voters' League." This league chose an executive committee and gave the members of the committee power to choose their own successors; and the executive committee have carried on the work from then until now without calling another meeting of the league. The committee's work, however, has proved eminently satisfactory, and "its facts and conclusions are usually accepted by the press, and no substantial newspaper support can be had for candidates whom it opposes." As to methods, Mr. Smith says that the League's "fundamental purpose is to inform the voters of the facts about all candidates." He goes on:

"There is nothing that the city statesman of the ordinary spoils variety so dislikes as a campaign in which the issue is upon the facts of his own record. He abhors such an issue as nature abhors a vacuum. He prefers a campaign conducted on broad national issues. He regards discussions of the tariff and the currency as of much greater educational value than the facts of his own modest career. In this he is much mistaken. The League has demonstrated that there is nothing of such interest to the voters, on the eve of a municipal election, as an authoritative statement of these suggestive facts."

One result of this plan of campaign is that "party managers in many wards in which the League's support has become vital to success submit names of candidates in advance." As to further results of the League's work he says:

"It has now conducted five campaigns, in each of which the election of one half the membership of the council of the city of Chicago was involved. In its first campaign, twenty out of thirty-four wards returned candidates having its indorsement, two of these being independents. Five others, to whom it gave its qualified indorsement as the choice of evils, were chosen. Each of these last proved unfaithful to public interests. Five others betrayed their pledges. At the expiration of their term, two years later, the League recommended nineteen retiring members for defeat, and fifteen for reelection. Of the first group, but five secured renominations, and but two reelections. Of the second group, three declined renominations in advance; the twelve others were all renominated, and eleven of them reelected. In the same campaign, twenty-five former members of bad record sought to return to the council. The League objected to their nomination, giving their records. Only six were nominated, and three elected. In the campaign of the spring of 1899, the Democratic candidate for mayor carried seventeen wards from which Republican candidates for the council having the support of the League were returned. All but two of the retiring members condemned by the League were defeated for reelection.

"The net result of the five campaigns must suffice, in lieu of further details of the several contests. Of the fifty-eight 'gang' members of 1895 but four are now in the council. The 'honest minority' of ten of 1895 became a two-thirds majority in 1899. The quality of the membership has steadily improved. Each year it is found easier to secure good candidates. To-day the council contains many men of character and force. A considerable number of prominent citizens have become members. The council is organized on a non-partizan basis, the good men of both parties being in charge of all the committees. It is steadily becoming more efficient. No general 'boodle ordinance' has passed over the mayor's veto since the first election in which the League participated. Public despair has given place to general confidence in the early redemption of the council. It is no longer a good investment for public service corporations to expend large sums to secure the reelection of notorious boodlers. It is no longer profitable to pay large amounts to secure membership in a body in which 'aldermanic business' has ceased to be good. It is now an honor to be a member of the Chicago council."

The Chicago *Tribune* says that the League deserves all the praise that Mr. Smith gives it; and *The Times-Herald* says: "There can be no doubt in any one's mind that the League has performed a great service for the people. It has given them the organization and the information that they needed to circumvent a wretched political system, and while it is not representative

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like a boodle convention chosen at boodle primaries, the facts show that it is thoroughly representative of public sentiment." The Chicago *Record* remarks that "Chicago has been so long accustomed to look to other cities for object-lessons in municipal progress that it is especially a cause for pride to be able to present to others some features in which we excel and are deserving of imitation."

VIRGINIA AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

THE decision made by the voters of Virginia, by a majority of about 18,000, to call a convention to revise the state constitution is attracting wide interest, especially in view of the fact that one purpose of the revision is to be the addition of an educational and property qualification to the ballot laws, such as is now in force in South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and the additional provision, also in force in the three other States mentioned, that lineal descendants of men who voted before the Civil War shall not be barred from voting by lack of education or property. The effect of these constitutional provisions, in the States where they are being tried, is to keep nearly all the negroes from the polls, without disfranchising any white men. South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, which have adopted this plan, are the only States in the Union which have a larger proportion of negroes than of white inhabitants. Three other States—Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama—have more than half a million colored inhabitants each, and will vote on constitutional amendments this year or next. North Carolina will vote on the amendment in August. Virginia will vote as soon as the legislature and constitutional convention can frame the amendment, and Alabama will vote on the question this summer.

The Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) asks if it is not rather inconsistent that the Democrats of the South, who "profess to have great solicitude for the welfare of the people of the Philippine Islands," and "are clamoring for the granting of political freedom and national independence to the dark-skinned followers of Aguinaldo, and have wept barrels of crocodile tears because of their apprehension that these people may be oppressed in some way," should be the very ones who "have done their utmost during the past thirty-five years to oppress and disfranchise the millions of black men in the South who were freed from Democratic slavery by the Republican Party." The Boston *Journal* (Rep.) declares that "Virginia has no excuse of any apprehensions of negro domination for her course," as the white voters outnumber the negro voters two to one. "If Virginia white men are made of such stuff," it remarks, "that two of them, on the average, can be 'dominated' by one negro, a frightful degeneracy has taken place in the old State."

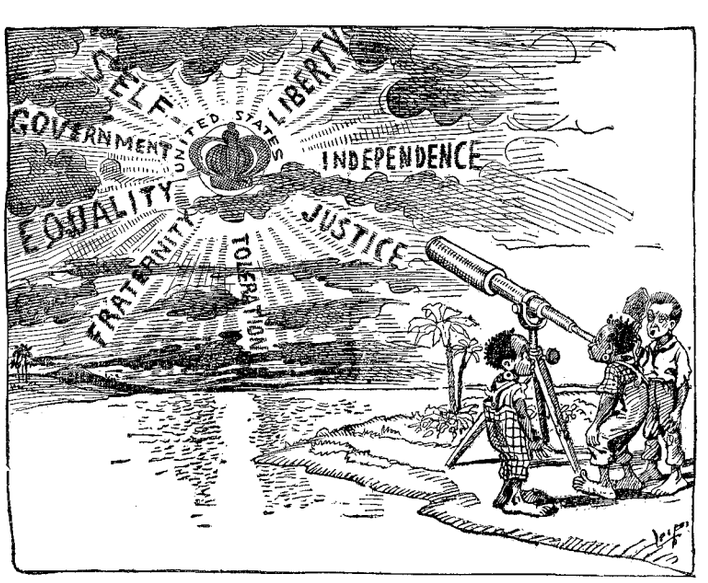
A Virginia view of the matter may be seen in the following comment from the Richmond *Times* (Ind. Dem.):

"Under the constitution, which is to be framed, large numbers of negroes will be deprived of their votes, but they will not suffer by reason of it. The black man's vote has done him far more harm than good, and the great majority of black men in this State would be better off without the right of suffrage than with it. The whites are determined that the negro party in this State shall not rule, and so measures have long been in force to nullify the black man's vote. His vote under the present system is not effective and never will be effective, and so the black man might as well not have the right to vote.

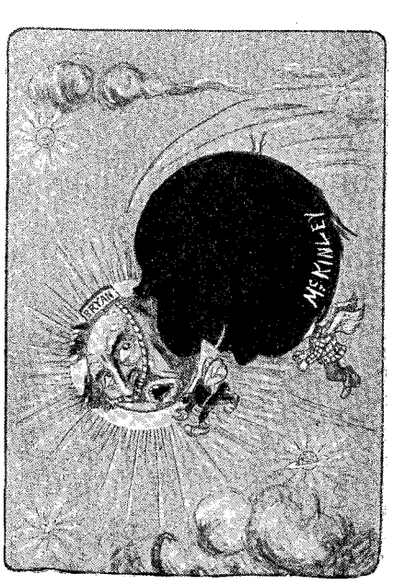
"So much for the masses. As for that class of intelligent, law-abiding, property-owning colored men, and it is a considerable class in Virginia and growing, we are heartily in favor of extending the suffrage to them. We believe that all such will be given the right to vote, and that the inducement will be held out to other colored men to qualify."

MR. HAZEL'S APPOINTMENT.

THE nomination by the President of John R. Hazel, of Buffalo, for United States district judge for the newly created judicial district of western New York has stirred up an amount of adverse comment seldom seen in the case of minor federal appointments; and the opposition has succeeded in delaying, if not defeating, confirmation by the Senate. The main objection urged against Mr. Hazel's appointment is expressed in the report by the New York Bar Association, which says: "We can not avoid the conclusion that his deserts are political rather than legal, and his selection a reward of political service, and to be explained as such rather than a recognition of professional prominence or merit." Mr. Hazel's critics after a search of court records assert that he has appeared in court only four times in the last ten years, and say that he never attended a law school, being admitted to the bar soon after he was graduated from high school. He is said to be a valued ally of Senator Platt in the Republican political organization, and a shrewd financier



—*The Detroit Evening News.*



—*The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

SOME POLITICAL ECLIPSES.

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as shown by his sale of the yacht *Enquirer* to the Government during the war with Spain. This yacht, according to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), cost her owner, Mr. W. J. Conners, of Buffalo, about $45,000. Mr. Hazel, it appears, succeeded in selling the craft to the Government for $80,000, and the authorities, after using her a year, and spending over $4,000 on her for repairs, advertised her for sale at an appraised value of $20,000. *The Tribune* quotes Mr. Hazel's testimony as given before a court in Buffalo in which he says that he received $5,000 for his part in the transaction. It is said that Secretary Root and Attorney-General Griggs earnestly, altho unsuccessfully, urged the President not to appoint Mr. Hazel.

The Buffalo *Express* (Rep.) is opposing confirmation vigorously, and the New York *Tribune* calls the appointment a "serious blunder." It continues: "The party can not afford to go before the people with the record of prostituting the federal courts to the service of politicians. This Administration has gone as far as it can safely go in the degradation of the judiciary from the standard set by the names of Marshall and Story. The district court does not always command men of the eminent reputation of Supreme Court justices, but it does demand men of similar character and serious legal training, and it has generally had them." The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) calls the appointment "a scandal and a disgrace to the federal judiciary," and *The Evening Post* (Ind.) calls it an "outrage." The latter paper continues: "We do not believe that a man was ever nominated for judge of a United States court so utterly devoid of legal knowledge, training, and experience."

President McKinley, too, comes in for a share of criticism. The New York *Herald* (Ind.) says that "the President confessedly made the appointment because both Senators and a Buffalo Representative recommended it, and he could not afford to get into trouble with Platt and Depew in the year of a Presidential election." The New York *Times* (Ind.) observes that "this is not a nice theory of the Presidential function. It does not add to the dignity of the high office or of the man who occupies it. It makes the incumbent of the Presidency seem a good deal like a dummy. . . . He has not only made a bad appointment, an appointment so bad that it has become a national scandal, but he exhibits himself as lacking the courage to revoke it without the permission of the appointee's backers. Practically he confesses that he surrendered the executive function to the Senators from New York." The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that "President McKinley lacks backbone," and the Waterbury *American* (Ind.) says that this affair "is simply additional evidence of McKinley's structural weakness."

So much for Mr. Hazel's critics. His friends argue that his native ability, as shown in his success in politics and business, will make him an able judge, regardless of his inexperience. His chief reliance is a list of 399 indorsements, containing the names of a number of prominent judges. Mr. Hazel is indorsed by both Senators from New York, Depew and Platt.

The New York *Sun* (Rep.) expresses the suspicion that "there is quite as much of politics in the opposition to Mr. Hazel's confirmation as there is alleged to be in his appointment." Perhaps the best defense of the appointment so far given is made by Senator Depew, who presented Mr. Hazel's name to the President for appointment. Mr. Depew said in an interview with a representative of the New York *Times*:

"Mr. Hazel came first to Mr. Platt, not to me. I am not much of a patronage dispenser. Mr. Platt agreed to support him, and he then came to me. I always like to know something about a man when he asks for my indorsement, and in response to my request Mr. Hazel submitted the most remarkable recommendations I ever have seen.

"He produced letters from every judge in the eighth judicial district, a district whose bench compares favorably with the bench of any district in the State of New York. These eminent judges did not merely sign their names to a petition, but wrote letters, cordial, emphatic letters. He had the indorsement of every county judge in the western district of New York. He had the indorsement of every district attorney in the district, and he had the indorsement of more than half the bar of Buffalo, including many of the most eminent lawyers there.

"I recognized the names of men whose standing at the bar I knew well, men who had been retained as counsel in past times by the road. The name of Spencer Clinton alone would have been enough to decide me. He occupies a place at the Buffalo bar similar to those occupied by Choate and Root in New York; and he is no politician—doesn't know anything about politics.

"When I saw these recommendations, I said very frankly to Mr. Hazel: 'You have the most extraordinary lot of indorsements I have seen in all my life.' I told him that I should support him with pleasure, and I did so. I heard of no opposition to him then. I knew that there were two or three other candidates for the place—lawyers who wanted to be judges—but they had no indorsements except their own letters. I did not ask for any further indorsement of Mr. Hazel, and do not see what more it would be possible to ask.

"The judges who recommended Mr. Hazel so cordially were, some of them, men who had twelve years yet to serve; some who had just been elected; some who were about to retire by reason of the age limit, and, even if I were disposed to hunt for selfish motives in the actions of some of the ablest and most irreproachable judges in the State of New York, it would be hard to suspect a selfish motive in such cases. . . . . .

"As to the opposition to Mr. Hazel, I think it originated in politics. A man who has been active in politics, so active as to become the party leader in his county, can not aspire to office without arousing political opposition."

CONGRESS, THE TRUSTS, AND POLITICS.

THE defeat of the anti-trust constitutional amendment in the House on Friday of last week and the passage, the next day, of the strong amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law, has called out some remark, both Republicans and Democrats accusing each other of "posing" on the trust issue for political effect. The vote for the constitutional amendment fell 36 votes short of the two thirds necessary for the passage of an amendment to the Constitution, most of the Republicans voting for the measure, and most of the Democrats against it. The New York *Mail and Express* (Rep.) says that the amendment proposed "is interesting chiefly because of the panic it has created among the professional anti-trust agitators." It adds:

"How has it been received by the anti-trust contingent? They have rushed into caucus in terror and dismay and pledged themselves to oppose it to the bitter end. It has frightened them into hysterics, and they are falling over one another in a wild stampede to get away from it, thus presenting a characteristic exhibition of old-fashioned Democratic cowardice and deceit."

On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) declares:

"If the Republicans had a two-thirds majority in the House, to propose such an amendment to the Constitution, they would not propose it. They are now moving to do what they know they can not do and what they would not move to do, if they could do it. Their purpose is to point to a solid Republican vote in favor of an impossible proposition and to a Democratic opposition to it on principle, in the hope that a large proportion of unthinking citizens will conclude that one party opposed the trusts and the other party befriended them. Children do that sort of thing, but in their case is the excuse that they do it sincerely, impulsively, and unintelligently. When grown-up men do the same thing insincerely, deliberately, and with a clear realization of its emptiness, the action may be called politics, but it is better entitled to be named humbug."

The bill which passed the House with only one dissenting vote on Saturday of last week is described as follows in a Washington despatch in the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The bill amends the Sherman anti-trust law so as to declare

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every contract or combination in the form of a trust or conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the States or with foreign nations illegal, and every party to such contract or combination guilty of a crime, punishable by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, and by imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than two years. It provides that any person injured by a violation of the provisions of the law may recover threefold damages. The definition of 'person' and 'persons' in the present law is enlarged so as to include the agents, officers, or attorneys of corporations. For purposes of commerce it declares illegal all corporations or associations formed or carrying on business for purposes declared illegal by the common law; provides that they may be perpetually enjoined from carrying on interstate commerce and forbids them the use of the United States mails. It provides for the production of persons and papers, confers jurisdiction upon United States circuit and district courts for the trial of causes under it, and authorizes any person, firm, corporation, or association to begin and prosecute proceedings under it."

An amendment to the bill, offered by the Democrats, providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to apply to trades-unions or labor organizations, was also adopted by a large majority (260 to 8).

The solid Democratic vote for the bill is thus explained by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal* (Dem.):

"The Democrats started out with the purpose of securing the passage through the House of a bill that would be thoroughly effective in curtailing the powers of the trusts, but with the feeling that a step in that direction is better than no action at all, and therefore determined to vote for the measure framed by the Republicans, which measure, however, the Republican Senate is never expected to pass."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) charges the Democrats with insincerity in their support of the anti-trust measure. He said in his despatch telling of the vote:

"The outcome of the contest which the Democrats had courted has been most disappointing to all factions of the opposition, and to-night they are bitterly accusing and railing against one another. The only crumb of comfort any of them can find is a hope that if the bill passed to-day shall become law it will be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

"In view of this week's performances of the minority in the House of Representatives on the subject of trusts, the action of the Kansas City convention on the same subject will be awaited with anxious misgivings by Demo-Pop Congressmen, and with somewhat eager curiosity and interest by Republicans."

Mitigation of Siberian Exile.—Admirers of Tolstoy may incline to regard it as more than a coincidence that within a few months of the appearance of his book assailing the cruel injustice of a system which sent innocent men and women to exile in Siberia, the Russian council should adopt a law providing that no one shall be exiled to Siberia without judicial inquiry. The New York *Sun* says of the measure:

"By the new law in the great mass of cases transportation to Siberia is wholly abolished. In all cases judicial inquiry must precede exile; and those convicts who are sent to Siberia will not be left, as heretofore, at the most distant outposts guarded by Russian soldiery, to engage in enforced labor in the mines or to pick up a living as best they can, but will be placed in prisons to be built at once for their reception. The indiscreet victims of their own opinions, dissenters from the orthodox faith, advocates of a constitution for the state, cranks of all kinds shouting for 'reform' will no longer be herded by thousands with hardened criminals and marched in the common chain gangs over the bleak route of exile."

The Chicago *Times-Herald* calls this "one of the most notable reforms of the times," and the Philadelphia *Times* says that "this act by the young Czar is on a par with the abolition of serfdom by his grandfather." The exiles have hitherto numbered more than 20,000 a year; and in 1893, it is said, half of the exiles were sent out on orders of the administration, without hearings in court.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHAT Kentucky needs is a movement to teach the young idea not to shoot.—*Puck.*

IT will be a mean trick to play on the Democratic politicians if the Boers surrender before election.—*The Chicago Record.*

CHILLING.—It was a cold day for Tammany when the ice monopoly was uncovered.—*The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

MR. PLATT does not really agree with the Supreme Court's decision that an office is not property. He knows better.—*The Springfield Republican.*

IT is now the manifest destiny of the civilized nations to protect the Chinese from themselves, and take the country in payment.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

A MAN was arrested for making a silly speech in the national House of Representatives on Saturday, but that was because he made it from the gallery instead of the floor of the House.—*The Chicago Daily Press.*

THE following two stanzas of a parody on "America," contrasting the condition of Hawaii, which has free trade with the United States, with that of Porto Rico under the tariff, appear in the San Juan *News:*

My country, 'tis of thee
That set Hawaii free,
Of thee I sing!
I am a slave no more,
I've dumped the load I bore
And ceased to kneel before
A queen or king.

Land of the brave and just,
Land of the sugar trust,
How sweet to be
Held up outside the gate
And made to pay the freight—
I tell you what, it's great
And tickles me!

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

THE following are the most important Dutch, Spanish, and Italian journals from which translations are made for THE LITERARY DIGEST:

DUTCH:

Amsterdammer (The Amsterdam).....gm'ster-dgm"er.
Courant (The Courant).....cū-rgnt'.
Exportblad (Export Bulletin).....ex-port'blgt.
Handelsblad (Commercial Bulletin).....hgnd'els-blgt.
Hollandia (Holland).....hol-gnd'i-g.
Nieuws van den Dag (News of the Day).....niüs'fgn den dgH'.
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (New Rotterdam Courant).....niü'wę rot'er-dgm"shę cūr-gnt'.
Tyd (Time).....tît.
Utrechtsche Dagblad (Utrecht Daily Bulletin),ü'trent-shę dgn' blgt.

SPANISH:

Correo Español (Spanish Courier).....co-re'o e-spgn-yol'.
Epoca (Epoch).....e'po-cg.
España Moderna (Modern Spain).....e-spūn'yg mo-der'ng.
Ilustracion Española y Americana (Spanish and American Illustration).....î-lū-strg-thî-on' e-spgn-yol'ą î g-mer-î-cā'ng.
País (Nation).....pg-îs'

ITALIAN:

Fischietto (a whiff).....fis-kî-et'o.
Gazzetta del Popolo (People's Gazette).....ggts-et'g del po'po-lo.
Nuova Antologia (New Anthology).....nū-ō'vg gn-to-lo-jî'g.
Piccolo (The Little One).....pîc'o-lo.
Tribuna (Tribune).....trî-bū'ng.

ą (as in sofa), ā (arm), a (at), ă (fare), aŋ (angry), b (bed), c (cat) h (church), H=ch(loch), d (did), dh=th (then), dz (adze), e (net), ę (over), ê (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), î (machine), ai (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l or lye=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), ñ=ny (union), ń (bon) F., ŋ (ink), o (obey), ō (no), ø (not), ō (nor), oi (oil), au(house), p (pay), ps (lapse), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), ts (lasts), u (full), ū (rule), iū (mute), ü (düne) Ger., ŭ (up), ū (burn), v (van),wā (waft), wî=we (weal), x (wax), y (yet), yā (yard), z (zone), zh=z (azure).

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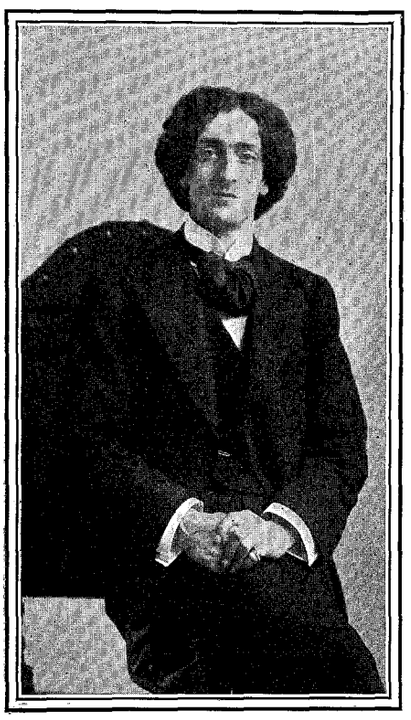
LETTERS AND ART.

LE GALLIENNE'S CRITICISM OF KIPLING.

RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, at the opposite extreme from Rudyard Kipling in mental and physical fiber, has joined the army of critics of the author of "The Absent-Minded Beggar," in a volume in which he calls Kipling "the captain voice of a certain Tory reaction," claiming that Kipling is the leader of a materialistic school, the head of a retrograde movement which he says is only temporary in its vogue and one of the mysterious ways in which progress often works.



MR. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE.

What Mr. Le Gallienne says is not new, but derives interest from a certain piquancy of style characteristic of most of this writer's sayings.

Of Mr. Kipling's poetry the critic says:

"What, then, is the truth about Mr. Kipling's poetry of 1899? It may, I think, be gathered from the running comment I have made in the previous pages. It is that Mr. Kipling is master of captivating sing-song, a magician of catches and refrains. Of melodies that trip and dance, and gaily or mournfully or romantically come and go there has perhaps been no such master before him in English; and he is this largely because he has had the wisdom to follow Burns, and with many of his ballads to popular or traditional airs, which must be allowed their share in the success. He is, so to say, the Burns, not of steam, but of the music-hall song:

> "And the tunes that means so much to you alone—
> Common things that make you choke and blow your nose,
> Vulgar tunes that bring the laugh that brings the groan—
> I can rip your heart-strings out with those."

Mr. Le Gallienne says Mr. Kipling's lyre is a banjo, which he is very fond of strumming.

Of Mr. Kipling's stories, he claims that the style is largely journalistic; that two main purposes run through all the short stories, one the celebration of the romance of the English Government in India, and the other the romance of commerce throughout the world. He continues:

"Perhaps the quality that first struck one in reading Mr. Kipling's stories was their exceptional reality while you read them. That, and the extraordinary knowledge not only of the details of human life, but of its less speedily learned moods, complications, and significances; knowledge, too, that even in a generation so inured to marvelous boys was made the more astonishing by its precocious acquirement. . . . It was evident that Kipling had read deeply in the book of human life. He really did know an astonishing number of things about men and women, white and brown."

But Mr. Le Gallienne thinks Kipling's tales are easily forgotten:

"The stories are full of surprises, but one great and disappointing surprise is the facility with which we forget them. Paper and print have seldom, if ever, produced so magic-lantern-like an impression of reality. One is the more surprised to find how skilfully they elude the memory. Out of all the one hundred and thirty-one stories there is not more than a dozen of which a normal memory can recall the features, and numerous as the characters are to which we have been introduced, there are certainly not a half a dozen which we can differentiate."

But while Mr. Kipling has written little that wholly pleases Mr. Le Gallienne, the latter admits the significance and the world-influence of the author of "The Recessional." He thinks that altho Mr. Kipling is not to be held accountable for the prevalence of the war spirit, he is largely responsible for its glorification:

"Corresponding in no small degree to the present contempt in France for the intellectual—that is, for those who regard human life as something more than brute force, brutal rivalries, and brute pleasures—we are in the thick of one of the most cynically impudent triumphs of the Philistines the world has seen. All that should be meant by civilization is a mock. The once kindly fields of literature are beneath the heels of a set of literary rough-riders. All the nobler and gentler instincts of men and women are ridiculed as sentimentality. All the hard-won gains of nineteenth-century philosophers are thrown to the winds; and for the minor ameliorations of science we have to pay with the most diabolical development of the foul art of war. . . . Mr. Kipling is not a lonely voice crying to-day what all will feel to-morrow. He is the voice of the tide at its height. Yet if the mood creates the voice, the voice powerfully reinforces the mood. There is a captaincy in expression, and such is the responsibility of the voice."

Mr. Le Gallienne's chief objection to Kipling that he is the leader in the glorification of physical force, but in Kipling's stories the critic sees many healthy morals and examples of genuine heroism. He thinks Kipling one of the few real humorists of the age. He continues:

"Who, knowing what war is—and none knows better than Mr. Kipling—shall deliberately glorify war, horrible always, but ten times more horrible to-day, however brilliantly, humorously, persuasively, he does it, is an enemy of society, and the more brilliantly he does it the greater is his crime. . . . As a writer Mr. Kipling is a delight; as an influence he is a danger. Of course the clock of time is not to be set by gifts ten times as great as Mr. Kipling's. The great world movement will still go on, moving surely, if slowly, and with occasional relapses in the direction it has already taken, from the brute force to spiritual enlargement. But there are influences which speed it along and others that retard it. It is to be regretted that Mr. Kipling's influence should be one of those that retard."

The Most Popular Books During May.—The six most popular books during the past month in the United States, as reported in *The Bookman* (June), were as follows:

1. To Have and To Hold. By Miss Mary Johnston.
2. Red Pottage. By Miss Mary Cholmondeley.
3. Resurrection. By Count Tolstoy.
4. Janice Meredith. By Paul Leicester Ford.
5. When Knighthood Was in Flower. By Edward Caskoden.
6. Richard Carvel. By Winston Churchill.

Of these all are novels, it will be noted, and all but the second and third are by American authors, and deal with historical themes. In the list for April "Janice Meredith" held the third place, "When Knighthood Was in Flower" the fourth, "Richard Carvel" and "The Gentleman from Indiana" the fifth, and "Resurrection" the sixth. It is notable that Count Tolstoy's new novel is pushing steadily to the front of the list. The vitality of Caskoden's pre-Elizabethan romance, first published over a year ago, is also remarkable.

The ten most widely read books in England for May are:

1. The Transvaal from Within. By J. P. Fitzpatrick.
2. From Cape Town to Ladysmith. By G. W. Steevens.
3. A History of South Africa. By W. B. Worsfold.

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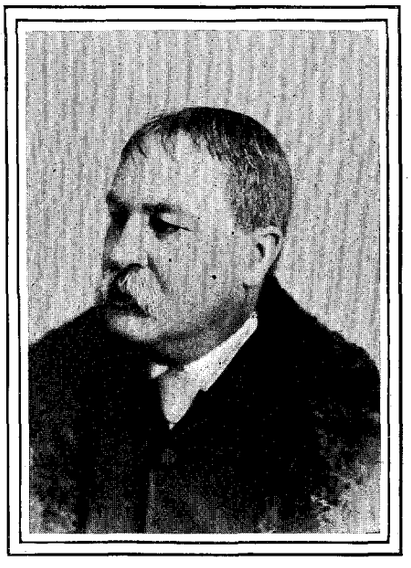
4. The Natal Campaign. By Bennet Burleigh.
5. Mr. Thomas Atkins. By E. J. Hardy.
6. Toward Pretoria. By Julian Ralph.
7. On the Eve of the War. By Evelyn Cecil.
8. The War to up to Date. By A. H. Scaife.
9. The Farringdons. By Ellen T. Fowler.
10. Joan of the Sword Hand. By S. R. Crockett.

The English list, it will be noted, is as rich in war literature as the American list is in fiction. Our British cousins, in fact, have only two novels among their most popular books, and these are at the bottom of the list. America is represented in the list only by Mr. Julian Ralph.

MR. HOWELLS ON THE GENESIS OF THE MODERN HEROINE.

WRITING a work of fiction without a heroine is like giving the play of "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. There has been no sudden demand that the novelist must have a man and a woman as the central characters around which the plot must be woven; it has been a slow evolution, beginning long before the advent of what we call the novel form. The modern heroine has her ancestry. W. D. Howells writes in *Harper's Bazar* (May 5):



WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

"We may amuse ourselves, if we choose, in tracing resemblances and origins; but after all, the heroines of English and American fiction are of easily distinguishable types, and their evolution in their native Anglo-Saxon environment has been, in no very great lapse of time, singularly uninfluenced from without. They have been responsive at different moments to this ideal and to that, but they have always been English and American; and they have constantly grown more interesting as they have grown more modern."

Simplicity, thinks Mr. Howells, is the stamp of lasting work, and it is this which gives De Foe the right of being classed as a modern writer. His English is pure and life-like. Mr. Howells says:

"De Foe was of a vastly nobler morality than Fielding, and his books are less corrupting; they are not corrupting at all, in fact; they are as well intentioned as Richardson's, which sometimes deal with experiences far from edifying in order to edify. He is a greater, a more modern artist than either of the others; but because of his matter, and not because of his manner or motive, his heroines must remain under lock and key, and can not be so much as named in mixed companies. De Foe's novels can not be freely read and criticized; only his immortal romance is open to all comers, of every age and sex, and it is a thousand pities that 'Robinson Crusoe' has no heroine. We must not begin to study our heroines of nineteenth-century fiction with him, tho, esthetically and ethically, nineteenth-century fiction derives from him in some things that are best in it, especially in that voluntary naturalness and instructed simplicity which are the chiefest marks of modernity."

In Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe," Mr. Howells sees the portraiture of the Ever-Womanly which is for all times and places. He continues:

"The form of the novel in which she appears, the epistolary novel, is of all forms the most averse to that apparent unconsciousness so fascinating in a heroine; yet the cunning of Richardson (it was in some things an unrivaled cunning) triumphs over the form and shows us Clarissa with no more of pose than she would confront herself with in the glass. It is in her own words that she gives herself to our knowledge, but we feel that she gives herself truly, and with only the mental reserves that a girl would actually use: there is always some final fact that a girl must withhold."

This gradual growth in personality which is effected by the change from the objective to the subjective state finds a more marked advance in Oliver Goldsmith's works. Mr. Howells writes:

"It can hardly be claimed that Goldsmith was a greater imagination than Richardson; but he was certainly a greater artist. He had the instinct of reticence, which Richardson had not, and it is not going much too far to say that the nineteenth-century English novel, as we understand it now, with its admirable limitations, was invented by Oliver Goldsmith. The novel that respects the right of innocence to pleasure in a true picture of manners, and honors the claim of inexperience to be amused and edified without being abashed, was his creation. He did not know himself, perhaps, how wonderfully he was prophesying, in 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' the best modern fiction of England and America.

"He does not portray the incidents or characters which Richardson studies with a pious abhorrence, or Fielding with a blackguardly sympathy. His realism stops short of the facts which may appal or which may defile the fancy. It contents itself with the gentle domestic situation of the story and its change from happiness to misery through chances none the less probable because they are operated by the author so much more obviously than they would be now by an author of infinitely less true inspiration. Such an artist would not now accumulate disaster upon Dr. Primrose's head so clearly with his own hand; disaster has become much more accustomed to the affliction of fictitious character and makes its approaches with the indirectness and delays noticeable in the actual world. Neither would such an artist have employed means so little psychological as the good man's sudden loss of fortune and his swift precipitation to misery by the wretch who breaks the heart of his daughter, and spoils the joy of all those harmless lives. Happily for the finer art of our time, the betrayer does not now imaginably find his way into the family of a country clergyman with the intent to dishonor and destroy it; but even in the brutal time when such things were justly imaginable the author spares us the worst with a sort of prophetic sensibility. The fair Olivia is indeed eloped with if not quite abducted; things could not be otherwise managed in that day without defiance of the traditions alike of fiction and of fact; but she stoops to folly only through a mock marriage, and this in the end, as is well known, proves a real marriage, thanks to the twofold duplicity of the wicked lover's agent, who, for purposes of his own, has had the ceremony performed by a real clergyman. Her tragic fate gives her a sort of dignity not innate in her; and in her potential relenting toward the ultimate disaster of the scoundrel who has so cruelly misused her, she has the highest charm of the Ever-Womanly—at least to the Ever-Manly witness."

In the conclusion of this first article on the heroine of fiction, which is confined to a discussion of the progenitors of our modern type, Mr. Howells says of this early period:

"It was the age of moral sentiments, and to have them at hand was the sovereignest thing against temptation from without and within. Heroines used to express them whenever the least danger threatened, and sometimes when they were in perfect safety. Under instruction of the good Samuel Richardson they sought the welfare of themselves, their lovers, and their correspondents in formularies prescribing the virtues for every exigency, and praising right conduct with a constancy which ought to have availed rather more promptly than it did. But neither of the girls in 'The Vicar of Wakefield' is very profuse of them, and

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this marks either a lapsing faith in their efficacy, or a rising art in the novelist. Goldsmith, at any rate, confines the precepts and reflections to the father of his heroines, as he might fitly do in the case of the supposed narrator; Richardson, or rather the epistolary form of his novels, obliges his heroines to make them. Yet he was a great master, and in spite of his preaching a great artist. He was a man of a mighty middle-class conscience, and in an age not so corrupt as some former ages, but still of abominable social usages, he could not withhold the protest of a righteous soul, tho he risked rendering a little tedious the interesting girls who uttered it for him."

And of the group of women who followed, such as Fanny Burney, Maria Edgeworth, and Jane Austen, he writes:

"The most beautiful, the most consoling of all the arts owes its universal acceptance among us, its opportunity of pleasing and helping readers of every age and sex, to this group of high-souled women. They forever dedicated it to decency; as women they were faithful to their charge of the chaste mind; and as artists they taught the reading world to be in love with the sort of heroines who knew how not only to win the wandering hearts of men, but to keep their homes pure and inviolable. They imagined the heroine who was above all a nice girl; who still remains the ideal of our fiction; to whom it returns with a final constancy, after whatever aberration; so that probably if a composite photograph of the best heroines of our day could be made, it would look so much like a composite miniature of their great-great-grandmothers in the novels of these authors that the two could not well be told apart."

"THE SLUM MOVEMENT" IN FICTION.

THE great success of Mr. Richard Whiteing's "No. 5 John Street" has directed attention to the history and characteristics of this school of fiction, which endeavors to portray under the form of the novel what Mr. Jacob Riis has so eloquently set forth in his social study, "How the Other Half Lives." This school forms the subject of two recent articles, one on "Fiction and Philanthropy" in *The Edinburgh Review* (April); the other on "The Slum Movement in Fiction," by Miss Jane H. Findlater, in *The National Review* (May). The writer in the former periodical, while admitting the surpassing merit of Mr. Whiteing's pictures of life in the East-of-London slums, thinks that his contrasting pictures of "high life" deserve only ridicule. He says:

"We gather that, as a preparation for dealing with the life of the very poor, Mr. Whiteing himself followed the course which he attributes to his hero, and lived for some weeks in a squalid lodging-house such as he describes. His description of it and of its inmates suggests, indeed, that this was the case. The scenes which he puts before us have all an air of reality—the unimpassioned precision of sketches made on the spot; nor are they, like so many descriptions of the same kind, overcolored. The inmates of the lodging-house are represented with the same conscientious skill, and the pictures which he gives us of them show that he has not merely an observing eye, but a something very much rarer—that faculty of an observing mind which has its roots in dramatic and imaginative sympathy. He presents them to us as living beings, who, like all other of their species, are partly good, partly bad, ignorant about many things, shrewd about many others, and who find that life, even among the most unfavorable circumstances, has in it elements of interest, gaiety, and enjoyment. They have all of them, moreover, an individuality which is the stamp of truth, and which vividly illustrates the fact, so often forgotten, that the poor, like all other classes, are a very heterogeneous body; that they think about life and take life in very different ways; and that unity of feelings and opinions, social, moral, or political, is no more produced by a similarity of bare floors than by a similarity of floors covered with Turkey carpets.

"When we turn, however, from Mr. Whiteing's picture of the lowest class to his corresponding picture of the highest, every one of the commendations which we have just bestowed on him must be withdrawn. He is himself very severe on the folly of those philanthropists who think that they know what the life of the poor is from occasional visits to the slum or the laborer's cottage. Such persons, he says, see poverty from the outside only. To understand it they must see it from the inside, and experience it as the poor themselves do. In dealing with the fashionable world Mr. Whiteing himself occupies the precise position which he attributes to these philanthropists. Whatever knowledge of the fashionable world may be his, it is obviously a knowledge that comes from the outside only—possibly from occasional glimpses of it, but mainly, we should be inclined to conjecture, from a study of gossiping newspapers and of Ouida's earlier novels."

The writer argues that "the whole of Mr. Whiteing's case is founded on a misconception"; that altho society is darkened by many evils, which Mr. Whiteing is right in deploring, his diagnosis of their nature is incorrect. The critic takes the familiar view of the *laissez-faire* economists, that "the moral nature of mankind has never fundamentally changed from the dawn of history to to-day," and that therefore the selfish will be selfish and the cruel will be cruel still. An unjust and degrading environment, in Mr. Whiteing's view, is responsible for a perversion and poisoning of human traits that are naturally wholesome and true, and that need only the sunlight of equal justice and opportunity in order to blossom forth. But, in the comfortable philosophy of the writer in *The Edinburgh Review*, things are pretty well as they are. Suffering is not so widespread or so acute after all; and Mr. Whiteing, Edward Bellamy, and similar writers see life in a lurid and misleading light. The people in John Street are used to their conditions, and do not find them so bad as we should. Indeed, they rather like them, we infer.

Miss Findlater mainly confines her attention to classifying and tracing the evolution of "slum novels." The London *Academy*, commenting on her article, arranges her statement of the literary descent of this type of fiction in the form of a geneological pedigree, as follows:

Charles Dickens (*Oliver Twist*).
|
Charles Kingsley (*Alton Locke*).
|
George Gissing (*The Nether World*).
|
Rudyard Kipling (*Badalia Herodsfoot*).
|
Arthur Morrison (*Tales of Mean Streets*).
W. S. Maugham (*Liza of Lambeth*).
|
W. Pett Ridge (*Mord Em'ly*).
Clarence Rook (*The Hooligan Nights*).

It will be noted that Miss Findlater in this list makes two serious omissions—Mr. George Moore's "Esther Waters," and Mr. Whiteing's recent novel. Kipling's slum story, she thinks, first gave the present "brutal school" its inspiration and vitality. Contrasting the earlier slum fiction of Dickens with the later developments, she writes:

"It is not in detail so much as in purpose that the difference lies. As I have said, Dickens from the outset is moralizing; and that is what no modern author would dare to do for a moment—because no one would read his books if he did. The awful retribution of sin, the hard way of the transgressor, is not what we wish to hear about in 1900, whatever the public of earlier days liked. It is much more to our taste to read of the triumph of the transgressor and the total defeat of innocency by inexorable fate. If any 'modern' had undertaken to write Oliver Twist's memoirs, the story would have put on quite another complexion; Oliver would never have been allowed to extricate himself from the snares of Fagin, but would have gone deeper and deeper into the meshes, spite of youth, and endeavor after good, and mothers' prayers, and everything else; for nowadays we must be 'relentless,' come what may. *The Moral*, in fact (using the expression in its Victorian sense), is extinct; we recognize the uselessness of asserting that 'good always triumphs' in the end, or of denying that the wicked are often much more prosperous than the righteous; so we have stopped writing stories to that effect, and the pendulum has of course swung too far in the opposite direction. Still, the public taste holds firmly to the old convention, as you may see exemplified at the theater any and every night. The villain is always hissed; the audience

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has nothing but applause when the virtuous hero is successful; it is only in our books that we reverse this law of taste. . . . . .

"It was in 1890 that Gissing brought out that extraordinary book, 'The Nether World.' This man would seem to have been in hell. Other men crawl to the edges of the pit and look over at the poor devils that writhe in its flames—he has come up out of it, and now, like the man of the parable, would testify to his brethren lest they too enter that place of torment! As no one else has ever done—I would almost venture to prophesy as no one else will ever do—Gissing writes the tragedy of Want."

Then came Kipling with his "Badalia" in 1892-93, followed later by Arthur Morrison, Maugham, Pett Ridge, and Clarence Rook. These latest writers deal less in "exaggeration," thinks Miss Findlater, and depict the "wild joys and excitements" of slum-life. According to this school, there is little to deplore in the life of the promising young Hooligan—at any rate so long as he keeps on the safe side of Newgate and the gallows, and is able to use his hands—and his fingers. There is "not much want; no dulness; plenty of excitement; no hard work."

THE OUTLOOK FOR ART IN AMERICA.

A GREAT French painter has recently said that America will shortly give the Old World a second renaissance in art. Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, thinks this is a tremendous dictum but one that may well be pondered. Until the Chicago World's Fair other nations did not take our art efforts seriously. That supreme effort has made us a potent factor in the art history of the age, and changed the views of European critics toward American art.

Mr. Partridge, writing in *The Criterion* (May), says that we are on the threshold of a new era; like the Greeks we have reached a high state of civilization and are free men. But he declares:

"America's contribution to the world of art will not be that of Greece. Miracles, as Lowell has said, can not be encored. We tried that once, and produced an insipid pseudo-classical art. Do not let us make the mistake, equally fatal, of copying the art of France, or Japan, or indeed of any nation. We need make no undue haste. At our present rate of development—with immunity from wars, and the earnest desire, seen everywhere but dimly understood, to have what is beautiful—and under the new educational influences, benign and far-reaching, one may dare to prophesy that within three-score years we can and must produce an art which will be second to no other.

"Lately, under a strong inspiration, we have produced an important work—the Dewey or Naval Arch. This inspiration sprang from the intense patrotism of the people, from their pride in the magnificent achievements of America's seamen. The arch is a forcible illustration of the fact that all art worthy of the name has its foundation in patriotism. No less an authority than Coleridge said so, in talking of art in England. It should be as easy for us in our own land, as it was with our cousins across the waters, to produce a national art that shall be and is distinctive. They succeeded because they gave to their art the enduring form that results from the working out of their own problems, and a refusal to borrow of other nations. People who will not face and conquer their own difficulties will never produce anything in art that is inherently great, for out of effeminacy and lack of courage no great thing ever rose. Absolute sincerity and the self-reliance of the Anglo-Saxon, which is as dominant to-day in America as it ever was in Britain, can and will make for us a distinctive and noble American school of art.

"While there are many to be mentioned who are the makers in America of the twentieth-century school, we can select some who will easily hold their own with the great artists of the Old World. These are Inness, St. Gaudens, French, Blashfield, Warner, and the chief makers of the Naval Arch. The late George Inness has been recognized for the past fifteen years as one of the great landscape painters of the world. St. Gaudens is spoken of in Europe in the same breath with the masters of modern sculpture, and since Daniel French produced his great memorial relief of 'Death and the Sculptor,' he has scored another tide-water mark in the history of our development in that art.

"Olin Warner's fountain in Portland, Ore., must be put in the same class with St. Gaudens's Shaw memorial and French's relief spoken of above, and we can also include in this class the works of Blashfield and Inness.

"Let me define, now, what that class stands for, and how it is related to the art of the time and of the world. Before these works were produced our sculptors and painters were given over to the copying, sometimes consciously, but for the most part unconsciously, of foreign masters. Story, Hart, Powers, and, among the painters, those who formed the Hudson River School, produced soulless, lifeless works, which—call them pseudo-classical, or what you will—are in the line of wax-works and painted tapestry, inspired by no genuine enthusiasm and awakening no inspiration in the beholder. They had not caught the *Zeitgeist*, the spirit of the time, and were far away from the main stream of our life. Their art was a mere abstraction, born of the dilettanteism of Florence and the Orient.

"In the works of the men we have mentioned, however, and we might name many others, we can not help grasping a new intent or *motif* which is in line with our best men in literature. We may call it the study of character, the writing of life upon the human face—a sympathetic modern note, which has never fully been expressed before. It was foreshadowed by Donatelli and by Luca della Robbia in the Renaissance, but the time was not then ripe for the fuller realization of the interdependence of man upon his fellow. Character, the spirit, the ideal, these find some complete expression in the new school of sculpture. Here we are concerned with the dreams, the hopes, the thoughts which mold the man. It is a distinct movement in the line of art for the people or for so termed popular art."

FICTION AND THE PUBLIC MIND.

THE great demand for the historical romance which has arisen in comparatively so short a time has set many to wondering what is the cause of this rapid change of the public taste from the fiction of character analysis and social problems to tales of heroic adventure. Writes Maurice Thompson in *The Independent* (May 17):

"Some critics have thought that these changes are to be referred to the influence of certain master-minds whose natural bent was in the direction which they forced the popular taste to take. Others have accounted for extreme and sudden reversals of prevailing literary and artistic currents on the ground that the spirit of the world has its cycles of movement, its rings of growth, like those of a tree, and that the prevailing aspiration of civilization controls the movements of the master genius, who does no more than give artistic utterance to that aspiration."

But however deep this movement is, it is certain that it has come, and the outlook for the future suggests a possible literary revolution. For Mr. Thompson hints that the period of "introversion directed mainly upon diseases of the social, domestic, political, and religious life of the world" may have run its course. He says further:

"The public mind may be tired of contemplating the irremediable weaknesses and ancient corruptions to which human nature is heir. The time may be at hand when in the economy of the world's organism there must be a renewal of that substance of life and character which is fed through the imagination. Science has overflowed its boundary, and for many years past has been sophisticating fiction and poetry and insinuating itself into the very pores of religion. Probably this overflow has a limit, just where we can not say, and it may be expected that when the limit shall be reached there will be refluence and undertow. At the present moment the air, so to say, is full of those indefinable indications of a great general change in the trend of public curiosity and taste."

Commercial interests tend toward tales of adventure rather than the commonplaces of life, and, thinks Mr. Thompson, it may be that recent changes in the world's history "have set all minds more or less to feeling out for precedents and examples by which

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to measure the future's probabilities." A few years ago Zola, Tolstoy, and Ibsen held undisputed sway; now we find a return to the historical work—to the field of Scott, Dumas, Dickens, and Thackeray. He continues:

"We may not predict the extent of the revolution, or the outcome of it. Art is long; it is just as fixed and just as fitful as human nature, just as mobile as human taste, just as sensitive to conditions of civilization as the thermometer to the air's temperature. If the map of the world and the atmosphere of civilization are changing radically, a corresponding change in art should not be surprising. Will the new point of view and the new attitude of genius insure to us a fresh interpretation of history through the historical romance, the historical drama and poems taking, from a new starting-point, a course similar to those of Homer, Dante, Milton, and Hugo? Of course, in order to be vital and enduring the new romantic wave must not be a mere return to the recipe of a dead age. A revival of romance to be important must be a new aspiration of civilization, not a mere indifference to a form of art with which taste has become satiated and cloyed."

In conclusion, Mr. Thompson points out that if commercial returns are a true criterion, public taste in America now demands the historical novel rather than any other form of literature. Referring to the five or six books of this character now most popular, he points out that "not one of them owed anything to the theory or processes" of realism. "Not one of them is a masterpiece. They are simply good stories, in the main most takingly told." He continues:

"Art may be making its way through an ancient barrier to a channel in which the best of what we know as realism and the highest essentials of imaginative vigor may join and combine for a new and great revival of true greatness in the novel, the romance, and the drama."

AMERICAN COLLEGE SLANG.

IN anticipation of a dictionary of student language about to be published by the American Dialect Society, Prof. Eugene H. Babbitt, of Columbia University, has gathered together in a recent article some of the most singular and amusing examples of slang in vogue in the American college of to-day. Of course, the college student uses the same language in general as his brother who stays at home; but the peculiar college environment has produced, in addition to this, a large number of distinctive words. Indeed, something like a thousand verbal forms are defined in the new dictionary edited by Professor Babbitt. Writing in *The Chautauquan* (May), he says:

"The student is likely to have in circulation most of the slang current among all persons of his age, and he may have some which is peculiar to students, or even to particular institutions. The latter, of course, belongs to a discussion of student language, but the former does not, except in so far as it presents distinctive features. It does this to some extent. There is a certain style, or flavor, so to speak, in general slang as heard among students which one accustomed to it misses in outsiders. It comes from the higher average of mental alertness and quickness of comprehension among students. It may be described as a better taste in the use of slang, if one may use the term; a seizing of what is really effective metaphor, and less of a tendency to use what is merely grotesque. Furthermore, the high average of mental alertness allows more daring metaphor to be used, and there is a tendency to carry this to an extent which reminds one of Shakespeare's young men, or in extreme cases finds parallels in the Norse skalds. For instance, the term *nigger heaven* (in a theater) is well known and has a patness which keeps it alive in common parlance. Some students extend this into *Ethiopian paradise*. It is said of an eccentric person that he has 'wheels in his head.' The student goes on and calls said head a *bicycle factory*. A good-looking young negress is a *charcoal lily*. At the college commons the request is heard to 'drive the *heifer* this way.' This means to pass the smaller sized milk-pitcher. From the same place comes, as an instance of slang only possible in the student environment, *semi-weekly review* for the hash, or *Hercules* for the butter. To say of a long walk that it is 'as much as a *parasang*,' or that a person who has gained a point over another 'got into him several *parasangs*,' appeals with excellent effect to one who has read Xenophon."

Among many students of the languages, one of the necessities of life is the literal translation. Various words are used for this. "Horse" and "pony" are the older words for this convenient means of linguistic locomotion; later words are "animal," "bicycle," and "wheel"; doubtless we shall soon have "automobile." A shelf of such books is a "stable," and a gathering of students all riding on the same good-natured beast is called a "race-course." Other curious college usages are indicated by especial words. Dr. Babbitt writes:

"The fact that work is a serious matter is shown by words like *bummer* and *bull*, applied to the man who wastes your time by prolonged calls when you want to work; by the custom of *sporting the oak*, or the answer 'busy' to a knock; and by the term *time-eater* for a course requiring much study. . . . . .

"The custom of coeducation gives a large and sometimes amusing vocabulary. From the institutions for females alone only a few terms came which were not in vogue elsewhere. These are all words pertaining to eating, with one exception, *swain*, from a girls' boarding-school, meaning a male acquaintance. But the institutions for both sexes give many words, most of them, of course, referring to the tendency of young people to fall in love and get married, which manifests itself wherever they may be, perhaps no more in college than elsewhere.

"The female student is known as a *co-ed*. This word serves as noun and adjective; the verb to *co-educate* means to converse with a person of the opposite sex. *Hen* is a common term for the female student. It is used in various compounds, such as *hen-medic* for a female medical student, *hen-roost* for a dormitory for women (*quail* and *quail-roost* are common variations); at Cornell, Sage College is the name of the women's dormitory, and an inmate is a *sage-hen*, while a male student who calls there frequently is a *sage-rooster*. *Calico* or *calic* is a sort of generic term for the female sex and is used in various connections; *e.g.*, to *take calic* is to escort a lady to a place of entertainment or social function; a *calico course* is a course which is much attended by 'hens,' or in which their presence makes the social element prominent; this term is also used figuratively for a flirtation or love affair more or less serious. A *co-educational* walk is one made of two planks with rough stones between, far enough apart to prevent too close proximity of two persons using them. A cushioned window-seat (or sometimes a hammock) is known as a *spoon-holder*. A *cottage course* is the term used when a young couple leave college, before graduation, to get married."

NOTES.

A CERTAIN English publishing house received not long ago three letters addressed severally to "William Cowper, Esq.," "P. B. Sheliey, Esq.," and "Miss [sic] E. B. Browning." At this rate, it seems that the publishers may soon usurp the field of Mr. Andrew Lang, and produce a *real* series of "Letters to Dead Authors."

AMONG the spring publications, "The Last Lady of Mulberry" introduces a new figure in the literary world. Mr. Henry Wilton Thomas, the author of this novel, has found in the Italian quarter of New York, where he has placed his plot, a rich, comparatively unworked field. Mr. Thomas's grasp of local color and his pleasing boldness of touch have met much critical recognition.

DRAMATIC critics seem to agree that Miss Johnston's "To Have and To Hold" will make a successful play. They think that the unerring instinct of Charles Frohman has obtained for him the best thing in the dramatic world at this moment. Many actresses have been proposed to fill the rôle of *Joselyn Leigh*, and *The Evening Sun* (New York) suggests Mary Mannering as the American actress ideally fitted for the part.

SHAKESPEARE as a figure in fiction is not so very uncommon. Besides the unpublished romance by Mr. Lang in which the bard is said to speak in blank verse, a reader of *The Academy* (London) calls attention to the fact that the bard appears in "Judith Shakespeare" by the late William Black; in "The Jolly Roger," by Hume Nisbet; in "Master Skylark," by J. Bennett; and in "Shakespeare and His Friends," published anonymously in Paris in 1833.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE TOTAL ECLIPSE.

ALTHO it is yet too early to announce whether any noteworthy additions to our scientific knowledge have resulted from observation of the recent total solar eclipse, the accounts in the daily press make it evident that conditions on the whole were favorable. Probably no total eclipse was ever observed by so many trained astronomers. In this country North Carolina was a favorite region. At Wadesboro were four groups of observers, respectively from the Smithsonian Institution, Princeton University, Yerkes Observatory, and the British Astronomical Association. Professor Hale, of Yerkes Observatory, is reported to have said that never before in the history of the study of eclipses were preparations for observing every detail of the phenomenon on anything like so large a scale as those made at this place. At Barnesville, Ga., the eclipse was observed by Professor Updegraaf, Dr. T. J. J. See, Professor Lord of Ohio State University, and others. At Norfolk, Va., were observers from the United States Weather Bureau, Harvard, and Yale. Two hundred and fifty thousand persons saw the eclipse from this point, including the President of the United States, who was on board the despatch-boat *Dolphin*. Rutgers College sent a party to Winnsboro, S. C., the Lick Observatory one to Thomaston, Ga., and Harvard and the Massachusetts School of Technology to Washington, Ga. In fact, the whole belt of totality was strewn with trained users of telescope, camera, spectroscope, and polariscope. The press despatches all pronounce the weather to have been perfect. The correspondent of the New York *Sun* thus describes the preparations at Wadesboro, N. C.:

"The eastern sides of the hills on which this beautiful little Southern town stands has from a distance the general appearance of being fortified. It bristles with astronomical artillery. The polished tubes of great telescopes gleam in the sun like brass field-pieces, and the glittering surfaces of many mirrors, in the brilliant light which has shone all day, keep up a heliographic play upon the green underlying hills which stretch in a magnificent sweep leagues and leagues away to the horizon. If one did not know that it was only to bombard old Sol with personal questions that all these batteries were drawn up, some of the ordnance would look formidable enough. For instance, the Smithsonian gun, with its five-foot bore and barrel 135 feet long, stretched out horizontally and about five feet from the ground, looks as tho it should be able to hurl earthquakes crashing against the defenses of the moon. Then close beside is a similar piece of scientific ordnance of the Yerkes Observatory, 62 feet long. From these monsters the weapons range all the way down through all grades of telescopes, big and little, to field-glasses and opera-glasses."

The following paragraph gives an idea of the size of some of the photographic apparatus used:

"The Yerkes telescope camera is 62 feet long, the same length as the Yerkes telescope, to which it will be attached after its use here. The Smithsonian telescopic camera is 135 feet long. Both are built on the same plan as the great telescopic camera on view at the Paris Exposition, and which is larger than the tower of Nôtre Dame Cathedral. These enormous cameras are in a horizontal position about five feet from the ground, and the image is reflected into them by a mirror four inches thick which is adjusted by clockwork to follow the movements of the sun."

Of course the principle of division of labor prevailed. Thus, at Wadesboro, for instance, Prof. C. A. Young, the veteran Princeton spectroscopist, confined his attention chiefly to the green spectrum line identified with the corona and believed by physicists to be the same as the solar "line of 1474." Unfortunately, for some unexplained reason, he was not able to get a sight of this line at all. Dr. Miller, of the Case School at Cleveland, observed only what are called the "flash lines," that suddenly appear and disappear just before totality. Professor Hale, of Yerkes, made only bolometer observations on the heat radiation of the corona, and Professor Barnard occupied himself solely with coronal photography. Among the most interesting observations were those on the curious "shadow-bands" that accompany totality, which have not been closely investigated before. The results of the Rutgers party are thus described in the New York *Evening Post*, May 28:

"In observing the shadow-bands, two assistants watched closely a white sheet spread on the ground, four-square to the points of the compass. They were instructed to place long rods along the bands and note the direction of the movement. The direction of the rods thus placed was afterward carefully measured by Professor Breazeale with a compass. The observations of the assistants were confirmed by other members of the party standing near-by. They unite in testimony to the reality of the bands, their rapidity of movement, and general wavy character, some being straighter than others. While easily observable, they required close attention on account of their fineness. Their distance, estimated, was from one to two inches."

The bands were photographed successfully by Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian. Their direction of motion differed in different places and is thought to be connected in some way with atmospheric conditions.

THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF ALCOHOL.

A NOVEL suggestion for the decrease of alcoholism is made in *La Science Française* (May 11), by the editor, M. Emile Gautier. His idea is that use of alcohol in the arts and for industrial purposes may be made to supplant its consumption in beverages. M. Gautier's article, which is entitled "The Supreme Vice," is only one evidence among many of the attention which scientific men in France are giving to the recent increase of drunkenness in that country, and of their realization of the importance of putting a stop to it. After nearly a page of statistics, which we need not repeat here, M. Gautier goes on to say:

"Doubtless the progress of alcoholism is in direct ratio with the quantity of alcohol consumed. But quality is a more important factor still. Our fathers drank as well as we—possibly even more than we. But in those days alcoholism was practically unknown; in any case it limited its ravages to a few isolated victims, so that it did not threaten the whole fabric of society. . . .

"Now that chemistry has taken a hand, the same is not true. How many so-called cognacs and alleged 'fine champagnes' are only commercial alcohol—from which neither the aldehyds nor the furfurol have been extracted—more or less adroitly flavored with artificial 'bouquets'!

"Last, but not least, there is absinthe, the horrible absinthe, mother of madness, crime, and death . . . which may be regarded as bottled epilepsy.

"The thing to despair of is that we can see no means of counteracting all this. . . . The immense difficulty of the problem may be conceived when we remember that the equilibrium of [French] national finance is assured only by alcohol, for alcohol alone pays five hundred millions of our budget. Alcohol, in other words, is, as it were, the only plank that stands between us and drowning. What would become of our treasury if the homicidal consumption of alcohol should diminish by half—or should even decrease slightly?

"There is, perhaps, a means of saving our race, in spite of all this, while protecting the interests of all—it is the industrialization of alcohol. The day when alcohol can replace petroleum in the heating and lighting industries, and in the cheap production of energy, the day when we shall gain more by emptying it into our stoves and motors than into human throats, will be a day when just so much material will be taken from the drunkards, and it is my belief that the death of alcoholism will then be very near.

"From this point of view, which is not at all paradoxical, in my estimation, the example of Germany is encouraging. Like France, Germany produces alcohol in enormous quantities, for

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from her 12,500 rural distilleries came in 1897 no less than 60,000,000 gallons of alcohol made from apples alone!

"But that which is the ruin of France has made the fortune of Germany. Why? Because the Germans, instead of getting drunk on their alcohol, have decided to make it work for them. Thus they have gained the acknowledged control of the world's market of chemical products and dyestuffs, of which, thirty years since, France had a monopoly.

"Here is something to remember and think about.

"But who could have foreseen that the automobile, as a great consumer of hydrocarbons, may some day have a rôle to play in the fight against alcoholism?

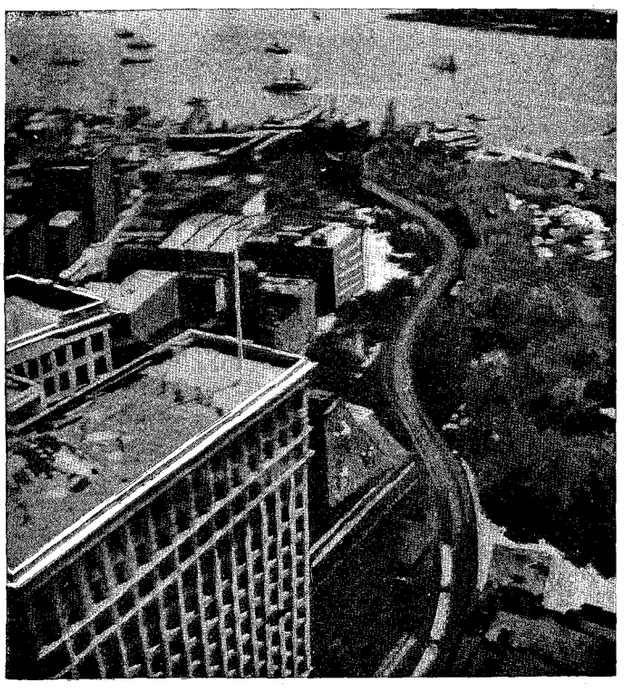
"Truly, everything comes to pass—and all is in everything!"
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENTIFIC KITE-FLYING.

A POPULAR account of the recent uses of kites for scientific purposes, as in aerial photography, weather indication, or military signaling, is contributed to *The Home Magazine* by Theodore Waters in the form of an account of a visit of the writer to William A. Eddy, of Bayonne, N. J., who is one of the chief experimenters with kites in this country. Mr. Waters describes Mr. Eddy as "literally submerged in kites," and goes on to say:

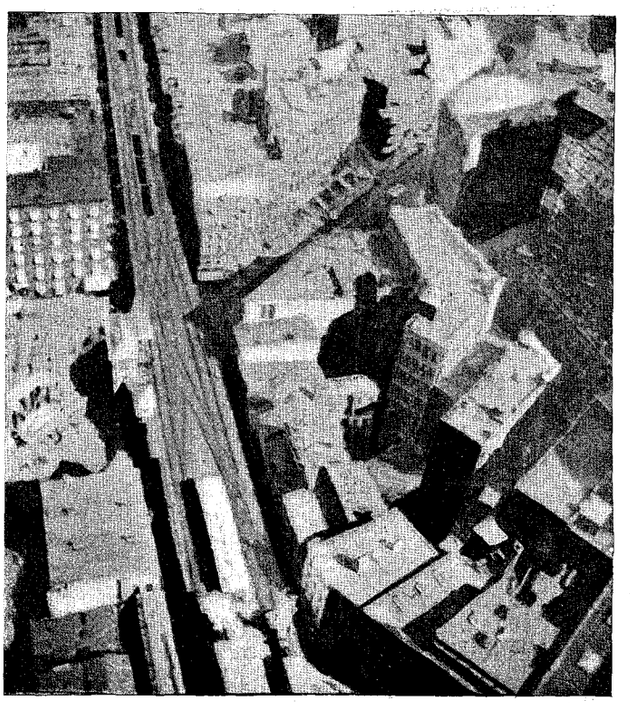
"He has dozens of them. Some are taller than a man could reach upward and wider than he could stretch with both hands outward; others are small—one, in fact, is just the size of Mr. Eddy's opened hand. He made this small one and raised it just to show that a kite of any size can be flown. The big muslin-covered nine-foot specimens are the most interesting. Stacked against the wall they look unwieldy, but their natural element is the air, and they go up into it with the readiness and ease of great birds. A boy with an old-fashioned long-tailed kite exerts more energy in flying it than does Mr. Eddy with his big tailless affairs. The 'unwieldiness' is only in looks. They are easily handled. . . . . .

"'Come,' he said, after some introductory remarks, 'we will go



A VIEW OF BATTERY PARK AND UPPER BAY.
Taken by one of Mr. Eddy's kite cameras.
Courtesy of *The Home Magazine.*

out and take the temperature of the upper air.' He picked up a self-registering thermometer and a reel of heavy cord and went out to the greensward near his house. The reel was attached to an old soap-box, which served both as a stand for it and as a seat for the kite-flyer. This was placed at one end of the field, while the line or cable was paid out about one hundred yards. The kite was tied to the end of the line and the thermometer was hung by a string of its own a few feet from the kite. While I



A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF LOWER NEW YORK.
Taken by one of Mr. Eddy's kite cameras.
Courtesy of *The Home Magazine.*

held the kite high in the air, Mr. Eddy grasped the cable halfway between the reel and the kite, shouted to 'let go,' and ran perhaps twenty feet. The great kite careened to the side and dived apparently to the shelter of a near-by fence, but missed it neatly, and, describing a great arc, sailed swiftly upward, the thermometer swinging like a pendulum. Mr. Eddy paid out the line rapidly until the reel spun round and the thousand-foot mark was reached. Then he secured the reel with a bolt and sat down on the box to rest. The thermometer stopped swinging after a while, and the kite, looking small enough now, floated steadily, like a soaring bird. But it was pulling on the line like a young horse, and the weight which held it down was by no means too great. After a while the kite-flyer pulled the thermometer down to the ground, and asserting that the upper air was slightly warmer than the surface air, he made a highly mathematical calculation, and announced finally that the weather would be 'fair and warmer' the next day.

"'I suppose,' said Mr. Eddy, 'that the greatest amount of utility in kite-flying will be obtained by the Weather Bureau. It is only by the increase of our knowledge of the upper regions that we are going to be able to say with certainty what subsequent weather conditions will be like. It is impossible for observers to ascend and make records, and kites furnish the cheapest and most available means for sending automatic instruments into the clouds. The Washington officials are constantly sending up recording instruments on kite lines.'"

In response to an inquiry regarding the detection of distant thunder-storms, Mr. Eddy replied that this was done by means of Leyden jars sent up on the kite-string. Sparks are drawn as in Franklin's experiment, only more complicated apparatus is used, and the experiments require fine weather:

"'Do you mean that you get lightning from a clear sky?' [asked the reporter].

"'Oh, yes. The air is always full of atmospheric electricity. You may draw sparks when there is not a cloud above the horizon. The nearer you are to a thunder-storm, however, the greater will be the intensity of the atmospheric electricity. Thus I can always tell by the length of the spark how far off the

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thunder-storm center is located. By observing whether the sparks get longer or shorter after an hour or two, I can tell whether the storm is approaching or going away from us. But I will send up a Leyden jar and you may see for yourself just how much atmospheric electricity there is around us.'"

The experimenter not only made good his word by drawing lightning—in the shape of short sparks—from a clear sky, but even worked a small motor with the celestial electricity. This motor, which of course could not be used in practise, consisted of a toothed wheel which received the sparks successively on its teeth, turning a little at each impact. Said Mr. Eddy:

"The electricity we get from the clouds is not the same precisely as that produced by the dynamo. That is, it is electric current of course, but it is manifested in a different way. To be sure, one can not be certain that atmospheric electricity will not be utilized eventually. Tesla is working in this line, and has made some startling announcements of what will be accomplished with what he calls the 'earth's charge'; and when we think of the wonderful things that have been accomplished during the past half-century it would really seem more conservative to state that the impossible is possible than that it is not. Rather a paradox to be sure, but true enough in its point. So, while I see no way of utilizing lightning for power purposes, except by the use of gigantic collectors, yet some one may hit upon a plan for doing it."

The direct pulling power of a kite-string has already been utilized in some ways. Of this Mr. Eddy says:

"Wagons have been pulled at a very swift pace by kites. So have boats. But whether the pull can be utilized to operate a stationary engine will have to be proved by experiment. I think it is quite feasible. . . . At Brenton's Reef Lightship experimenters were able to pass a 200-fathom cable out to sea by means of a kite, and later they sent this same cable to a previously determined spot on the shore. . . . A kite was [also] made to tow a buoy from North Brother Island to Riker's Island, in New York harbor. These kites were steered in almost every direction by means of guide-lines. This fact that kites can be 'controlled' makes them invaluable for life-saving purposes. As a matter of fact, they can be steered across the wind with as much facility as a yacht. It is possible, even, to steer a boat almost directly against the wind for a certain distance if the propelling kite is rightly controlled. So, if there be a wreck on the coast, and the wind is blowing obliquely inshore, a boat with a life-line attached and rudder properly fixed may be made to go out to the wreck if the start is made some distance up the beach, and the kite is adjusted to fly across the wind. The kite will go inshore at an angle, but the boat, like a tacking yacht, will go obliquely outward."

Mr. Eddy regards attempts to make "kite-ascensions" as dangerous. He says of these:

"Since I can not always hold down my own kites when I have several in tandem, and therefore have to use mechanical means for drawing them in, it is plain that they would make capital lifters of men. But I would not trust myself to be lifted by them, not even a dozen feet above the earth. . . . . .

"But there are other experimenters less timorous than I. There are traditions of the ancient Japanese sending men aloft on kites, and several modern observers have made ascensions.

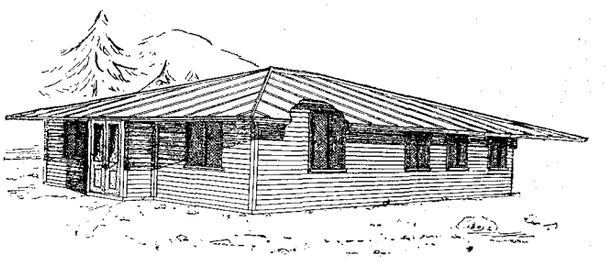
"Captain Baden-Powell, of England, now Colonel, whose brilliant defense of Mafeking compensates Englishmen for all their defeats in the Boer war, made a daring ascension in June of 1894. He reached an altitude of 100 feet, made observations, and came safely to the ground. Hargrave, the Australian, allowed himself to be pulled up sixteen feet by the box-kites which he invented. That was in November, 1894. Lieutenant Wise, U.S.A., caused himself to be lifted over Governor's Island during January, 1897, and Lamson, of Maine, ascended in June of the same year. All of these observers had sent up dummies or weights to test the lifting power of their kites before the final ascensions were made, so that little beyond an added human interest was gained by these ascensions."

Among other kite-flying wonders exhibited by Mr. Eddy are the now familiar aerial photographs taken by kite-supported cameras, and the "vistascope," his own invention. The kite takes up an optical contrivance in which, by means of a telescope, the observer can view from the ground the surrounding country as if he were himself in the lofty position of the kite. After an exhibition of various ways in which kites can be used for signaling, Mr. Eddy stated his belief that kites will be used in future for wireless telegraphy. To quote his final words:

"The distance messages can be sent by the Marconi method depends directly on the height of the vertical wire from which the ether waves start forth. Now a kite can be used to hold up a vertical wire over two miles and a half high, an altitude already reached at Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston. Two of these wires hung from kite-strings should make possible communications over very long distances. In fact, there really seems to be no end to the uses to which kites may be put. New ideas suggest themselves every day, and all are connected with the vital departments of human life. The art, on the other hand, is quite in its infancy. Altho kite-flying was an ancient Japanese achievement, the science of the business was never worked out until recently, because of the great difficulty of flying tail-kites in variable winds of variable velocity. If we make as rapid strides in the future as we have in the past, we shortly shall come upon a world of wonders of which the public reckons nothing at present. We are on the edge of it now, and at any time we may make the discovery which will give us a vista of the country beyond."

MOSQUITOS AND MALARIA—A CRUCIAL TEST.

FROM June till October next two English physicians—Drs. L. W. Sambon and G. C. Low—are to live in the most malarious district of the Roman Campagna. They are to dwell in a mosquito-proof hut, and their confidence in the theory that malaria is contracted only through inoculation by the mosquito is so great that they have no fear of the deadly Roman fever. If they are well and strong in October they will have demonstrated the truth of a theory that may save thousands of lives and



MOSQUITO-PROOF HUT ON ROMAN CAMPAGNA.

turn many a miasmatic region into one of health and safety. If they perish, on the other hand, those who believe with them in mosquito-inoculation will probably maintain that a stray mosquito or two succeeded in getting into their hut with his malarial poison, and there will be plenty of other observers to repeat the experiment with a still more insect-proof dwelling. The details of the experiment were described as long ago as March 15 by Dr. Manson in an address at the Colonial Institute, London. Says *The British Medical Journal* (May 12), in a report on the subject:

"He said that a hut, such as would be suitable for the habitation of Europeans in tropical Africa, was to be erected in the most malarial part of the Roman Campagna. The hut was to be furnished with wire-gauze door and window-screen and other devices to render it mosquito-proof. Two skilled observers and their two servants were to live in this hut from June till October of this year—that is, during the entire malarial season. They would be at liberty to go where they liked during the day, but from an hour before sunset to an hour after sunrise they were to be in the hut. If they escaped fever, Dr. Manson said this would

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be a proof that by very simple and inexpensive means the human body could be protected from the malarial germ, for to sleep but for one night unprotected in the place selected for the experiment was regarded by the Romans as certain to result in the contraction of a malarial fever of a virulent type. The object of the experiment is not so much to afford additional proof of the doctrine of the transmission of malaria by mosquitos as to give the public an object-lesson that will carry conviction and supply a principle of action as regards the means of protection to be adopted against malaria. Mr. Chamberlain has shown the greatest interest in the matter and has made a grant of money to defray the cost of the experiments."

The accompanying illustration shows the design of the hut that is to be used. *To quote again:*

"The principal points to be kept in view in the construction of such dwellings are warmth in winter, coolness in summer, perfect ventilation, with every provision for the rigorous exclusion of mosquitos.

"To comply with these requirements Messrs. Humphreys, Limited, have designed a house, the roof of which overhangs the walls to the extent of some 3 feet around the entire building and reaches to within 8 feet of the ground. The window openings are thus protected from the sun's rays, and to guard against mosquitos there is a permanent wire-gauze screen of no fewer than seventeen meshes to the inch; the entrance is likewise protected, having double doorways with a mosquito-curtain fitted between them.

"In regard to ventilation, Messrs. Humphreys have provided that a space about 18 inches deep shall be left open around the entire house immediately under the overhanging eaves (where the cool air collects). This opening is fitted with wire gauze similar to that provided for the windows, and a further precaution against the entrance of the mosquito is taken by having similar wire gauze fitted in the ventilating panels let into the ceilings of all the rooms. The floor is composed of best yellow tongued and grooved boards; the outer walls are covered with inodorous felting, boarded externally with specially struck rusticated rebated boarding, which when painted presents a fairly agreeable appearance. The roof is constructed of tongued and grooved boarding covered with patent wire-wove roofing felt, which is not only watertight, but also airproof, thus preventing the escape of the cool air which at night will find its way into the air-tank created by this form of roof. By a special treatment the black appearance which a felt roof usually presents is entirely done away with, and the roof is quite white.

"If the result of the experiment is to show that by shutting out mosquitos malaria also is shut out, we understand that it is probable that the Colonial Office will direct that dwellings similar to the one here described be constructed for all colonial servants in Africa. It is likely that this example will be followed by the Government of India."

Dr. Sambon, one of the two observers who are to live in the hut, spoke as follows about the approaching experiment, in an interview printed in the London *Express:*

"My companion and I feel just like guinea-pigs. You know we are going over there simply to be experimented on; we shall not be allowed to take any quinin or other precaution against illness—only against mosquitos. We are to mix freely with the people in the Campagna, and practically all of them have malaria. They are trying to reclaim some of the less infected parts of the plain, and these people are the laborers. They're not Italians—Italians refuse to go there—but peasants from Normandy and the south of France, who come there great, strong, lusty fellows, but last only a little while, dying, or becoming so weak with disease that they have to go home. And they never get well. That's the worst of malaria; it comes on slowly, clings to a man, and, when it finally goes, leaves him open to all sorts of diseases. In Italy two million suffer from it every year. Of these fifteen thousand die, and this is an enormous number, considering that we have a specific treatment for this fever—7.75 for every thousand attacked."

New Experiments on Carnivorous Plants.—The nepenthes, or pitcher-plants, have long been considered and described as carnivorous, but it is now asserted by M. Rapell Dubois that this is not so. If the liquid collected from the "pitcher" be sterilized it has no digestive properties, and he therefore attributes the pseudo-digestion of the open pitcher to the action of microbes. "The question of the digestive power of the liquid," says *Cosmos*, "was thus decided by him in the negative. Nevertheless, M. Vines has recently attacked M. Dubois's conclusions. He has, he reports, obtained digestive phenomena after adding to the liquid one per cent. of cyanhydric acid, which prevents the action of the microbes. From researches of M. E. Couvreur on the question, it results that M. Vines mistook for real digestion the formation of an acid albuminoid by fibrin in an acid medium. The acid introduced to stop the action of ferments had itself therefore a digestive action. The results noted by M. Vines could have been obtained entirely apart from the addition of any ferment, and the opinion of M. Dubois is the correct one."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Elevator Disease.—The constant riding up and down in an elevator may give rise to serious heart trouble, if we are to believe Dr. R. H. Brown, a Chicago physician. A recent elevator runaway was accounted for by a sudden attack of heart failure, which temporarily paralyzed the elevator man's arm, so that he could not manage the lever. According to Dr. Brown this trouble is very common among persons who run elevators, especially in lofty buildings. He says: "The sudden ascent and descent and often the shock of a too hasty stop soon tell on the action of the heart when this vocation is followed at an altitude of a mile above the sea level. Of course, the faster the elevator goes the more aggravated will be the heart trouble of its manipulator, and in a high building the chances of serious results to his health are more certain than in a lower building. The air at the top of the shaft in a 'sky-scraper' is lighter than at the bottom, and the rapid change from one altitude to the other made so often has a most serious result. It can not be otherwise. The ordinary transient in this part of the world is affected most uncomfortably by walking upstairs at a fair speed. The ascent in an elevator at many times that speed does more harm. The guests at the hotel or the visitor to the public building does not notice it much, but the pilot who remains in the elevator for hours at a time, day after day, is permanently injured in due time. I was an interested visitor to the State Capitol on Saturday. But a few hours before the accident at the Brown Palace Hotel I was conversing with the pilot of the State Capitol elevator on this very subject, and he told me that he was already feeling the effects of his vocation, and was at times during the day obliged to leave his post and secure the services temporarily of some other state employee to do his work until his heart resumed its normal action. This is the same story told me everywhere I go. It is one of the threatening fatal results of what we call 'modern improvement,' which, in other words, is the refined manner of self-torture and risk of life and health in order to do something a little faster and thus make a few dollars more than we otherwise could do. There is a point of speed beyond which as a matter of protection to life, limb, and health, elevators and all other vehicles of locomotion should not be allowed to go. The mad rush in this country, of which the frightful speed of the elevator and the bicycle 'scorcher' are typical, must stop somewhere. The fatal results of these things are most apparent."

SCIENCE BREVITIES,

"IT is perilous to say anything in favor of alcohol," says a recent writer, commenting on the discussion to which Atwater's experiments have given rise, "as misrepresentations and exaggerations are the certain results. All Professor Atwater may say to qualify his remarks as to the utility and advantage of this agent as a food will not prevent his being quoted as an advocate of its steady use as a diet. That he desires this is not to be supposed, hence his position as an honest investigator in this subject has its disadvantages, but they seem to be unavoidable."

OYSTER INFECTION.—The dangers involved in the use of oysters and the clams due to infection of these bivalves by sewage are again pointed out in a recent number of *The British Medical Journal*. "The oyster lives upon diatoms (bacteria obtained from the slime covering the sea bottom and the stems of seaweeds). Typhoid-fever germs have been found both in the oyster juice and in the stomach and other portions of the body of the oyster. Many epidemics of typhoid fever have been traced to the use of infected oysters. It would seem much safer and wiser to leave the oyster to attend to its business as a scavenger of the sea, instead of terminating its usefulness by swallowing it, alive and kicking, germs and all."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE AND ITS WORK.

THE twenty-third Quadrennial Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which came to an end at Chicago on May 29 after a session of four weeks, is regarded as perhaps the most noteworthy since the days when Methodism was divided over the question of slavery. It was not only the largest in the history of the church, but it has effected many radical changes in the laws and polity of the denomination. One important change only of those proposed—the removal of the ban on amusements—failed of passage. Among the last subjects considered by the conference was the appointment of trustees for the proposed great Methodist institution of higher learning at Washington, to be known as the American University. Among those named and approved was President McKinley.

The scenes of disorder which prevailed on several occasions during the consideration of important subjects, when tumult and angry debate for the moment seemed to obscure the religious character of the assembly, have been severely commented upon by some journals of other denominations, especially those of the Roman Catholic and Episcopal faith. One defender of the Methodist conference has pointed out, however, doctrines that whereas the occasional disorder at the conference was merely similar to that of the ordinary political convention, the scenes at the great ecumenical councils of Nicæa and Constantinople, where the most sacred doctrines of Christian theology were formulated, including the divinity of Christ, violence and even bloodshed prevailed. Mr. Henry Frank, in an article on "The Making and Unmaking of the Creed" in *The Ideal Review* (New York, June) quotes from Dean Stanley's "Christian Institutions" (p. 289) an account of the Council of Constantinople, in which the well-known incident occurred of one archbishop (Flavian of Constantinople) being dashed to the ground in the council chamber and then kicked to death by another archbishop and by an excited mob of ecclesiastics.

The Churchman (Prot. Episc., May 26) finds in the conference much to encourage those who desire a closer union of the great divisions of Christendom:

"A generation ago it would have been incredible, a decade ago it would have seemed strange, that sectarian division, tho founded on 'the inevitable limitations of the human intellect,' should be pronounced at such a conference to indicate 'serious defects in Christian knowledge and character.' This conference recognizes such honest differences of opinion as inevitable, but difference of opinion, it says, should not imply alienation, and rivalry is a dishonor to the Prince of Peace. Their bishops, therefore, in their address to the conference, propose 'to seek opportunities to express Christian fraternity and cooperation.' They do not look forward to speedy organic union, tho they would be willing to accept the historic episcopate, if that were 'intended only to designate a form of church government which has had wide extension through many centuries.' . . . They, for their part, believe that the church, the one body of which Christ is Head, consists of all who acknowledge Him as Lord and Savior. Now, there is a sense in which this is true, and the interests of visible unity in the Catholic Church will be promoted by frank recognition of it."

Commenting on the results, already to be observed, due to the equal representation of laymen and clergy in the conference, *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., May 23) says:

"The laymen, by virtue of the magic of equal numbers, feel that what they say will command a more respectful hearing. And it does. There are quite a number who have had wide experience in the practical affairs of life, and they speak with authority and assurance when they address the body. They plainly feel the power, opportunity, and responsibility of equal representation, and have grappled with the problems of the church in a way that promises well for its future welfare. And if the members of the conference feel the quickening of latent interest and powers by equal representation, what may be said of the effect produced on the men of the church at large? It is logical that they, too, should feel the thrill of a greater degree of authority, opportunity, and responsibility.

"In this conference the laymen have been careful, conservative, and business-like. Many of them are forceful speakers. They insist upon business-like methods in doing the business of the church. The inquiry into the management of the publishing business is due to the aggressiveness of the laymen. The action disposing of one of the subsidized papers, and practically saying that it must prove its right to live by getting along without outside help, was due to lay influence. They argued from the business standpoint. It was a wise action."

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND CREED REVISION.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (North) which has just adjourned at St. Louis has, in the general opinion, closed one period of doctrinal strife and trial through which the church has been passing since the heresy cases of Profs. Henry Preserved Smith, Charles A. Briggs, and Arthur C. McGiffert first came up some years ago. Altho one of the most conservative of all the Protestant bodies, the Presbyterian church, in the opinion of many judges, is now beginning a period of doctrinal revision and readjustment which will enable it to fulfil its mission with a renewed spirit and increased effectiveness. The St. Louis assembly took two radical steps, one an administrative change of much importance, the other relating to doctrinal questions. Of the significance of these the Philadelphia *Press* (May 29) says editorially:

"As in most large bodies meeting infrequently, the conduct of the General Assembly's business is practically in the hands of its committees. These committees have been appointed by the moderator. The moderator is led or guided by the small group of men who give their entire time to the government of the Presbyterian Church. This group is, and always has been, intensely conservative in its view. The new plan provides for the appointment of assembly committees by a nominating committee. In all bodies those who give attention to its business will always have more weight in it than those who do not. The group which has so long managed moderators will doubtless continue to manage the new nominating committee; but its task will be more difficult, and a nominating committee will be more open to the influence of new currents in the church.

"These set toward a revision of the creed. The same assembly which has sought thus radically to alter the future organizations of assemblies has ordered a revision committee. This is not the first. It will not be the last. But revision is inevitable. The Presbyterian Church began it with Prof. H. P. Smith, a decade ago. His trial was not opened before Professor Briggs's trial was under way. Professor Briggs disposed of, Professor McGiffert appeared. He left, and before comments were over Dr. Parkhurst had made his declaration of independence. Ten years ago he would have been tried. Twenty years ago he would have been exscinded at the least. Neither will happen now.

"Over thirty years were needed from the time the Presbyterian Church turned out Dr. Barnes before the entire church had accepted his theology as satisfactory. It will take less time to adjust the action, interpretation, and confessions of the church to meet present needs and close the lamentable series of heresy trials for ten years past. Creeds are made by men. They change with them. No one claims them to be infallible—least of all Protestants. No one believes in an 'inerrant manuscript' for a creed, and the belief in one for the Bible will slowly adjust itself to the knowledge of the truth."

It is believed that the relative strength of the conservative and liberal parties will be clearly revealed before the meeting of the next General Conference in New York next May, when the committee on creed revision, after having learned the mind of the local presbyteries throughout the country, will hand in its report

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to the assembly. The two opposing views within the church are fairly represented by the Philadelphia *Presbyterian* and the New York *Evangelist*. The former (May 23) says:

"Various specimens of a new creed for our church are being put on the market. One is the 'Articles of Faith' of the English Presbyterian Church, and the other is the 'New Evangelical Catechism.' These are given prominence and urgency by *The Interior;* but if nothing more definite and valuable than these are to be submitted to our presbyteries for consideration they will fall flat and stale upon the Presbyterian public. They will not stand the test of careful criticism and will never carry enough votes to secure their adoption. They are at best compromises, and would put the Presbyterian Church at a disadvantage in view of her past deliverances on important fundamental questions, and because of their defective character in several particulars, as expressions of what she has heretofore maintained as her full and abiding faith. Neither ultra-conservatives nor ultra-liberals will be satisfied with such formulations, and they would prove strong enough to prevent their ratification.

"But the new-creed movement has a far more faith-minimizing tendency. It means only a minimum of truth-affirmation. It calls for merely generalizing statements. The idea seems to be to give the ministers and people as little as possible to believe, so as to bring in all shades of opinion and build up our church on broader lines. For instance, one presbytery suggests the Lord's Prayer as a creed. Dr. Parkhurst regards the declaration, 'God so loved the world that he gave his only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life,' as sufficient. Another agitator suggests that our 'one Confession be the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of Man.' This is belittling the whole subject, but shows what absurd ideas in regard to it prevail among innovators upon old-fashioned Presbyterianism.

"But our church still has positive convictions. It represents something distinctive. It stands for witness-bearing. According to its genius it must have more in its creed than that which is common to all denominations. It has a peculiar life of its own, and must maintain a distinct development. It is the product of ages of belief, culture, and service, and will go to pieces if it loses its distinctiveness of faith and order. Its chief right to live as a denominational organism is its creed and polity, which have made it a blessing and a power in the world; nor is its mission ended as a distinct religious agency; it is still needed as an educating, dominating, and saving agency. Mankind would be the poorer without it, and there could be nothing to take its place along lines where it has accomplished great things for the home, for the state, and for the race.

"The more the new creed is discussed, the more the difficulties in its way multiply. It means so many changes, and the harmonizing of so many conflicting views, that it seems neither wise nor politic to commit our church to its preparation, especially when we are in the midst of agitation, and when so much work is to be done by our ministers and members at home and abroad."

In *The Evangelist* (May 24), Prof. Douglas P. Putnam, of Princeton, who is a moderate liberal, and a believer in predestination, writes:

"It is rapidly ceasing to be a question of expediency and becoming the imperative duty of the church to provide herself and give to the world an entirely new statement of her faith. Under our present terms of subscription I have, personally, no trouble whatever with our Confession as it is. It is only when I come to its use with others that I find my difficulty, and if a creed is not for use, I can not conceive its right to be. . . . . .

"What is a creed but an instrument of work, or a weapon of spiritual warfare, forged out of the inexhaustible mine of God's Word? The ordinance which called together the Westminster Assembly of Divines, two hundred and fifty years ago, declared that there were 'many things in the liturgy, discipline, and government of the church which do necessarily require a further and more perfect reformation.' (Can not the same thing be said of our church standards now?) This ordinance further asserted that some things were 'a great impediment to reformation and growth of religion.' (Can not this also be truly asserted of the Confession for present use?) What are these statements but a recognition of the fact that the tools with which they were at work needed repairing? And when they attempted such repair of their thirty-nine 'Articles of Religion,' after working over fifteen of them, they set them all aside, and forged out of the Word of God entirely new implements for their spiritual warfare, better adapted to the work immediately before them.

"That the Westminster Assembly did not regard its work as above all possibility of imperfection, is sufficiently attested by the statement which they put into the Confession that 'All synods and councils since the Apostles' times may err.' Is it not clear that history is repeating itself in the present situation as to confessional revision? The attempt to repair the old tools ten years ago has failed, just as the similar attempt failed two hundred and fifty years ago. And manifestly it is becoming the church's duty to provide herself with the very best implements possible for her aggressive work. The revision train is certainly on the side track, and will *stay there*. *The New-Creed* movement *is on*, and the church will not be satisfied until her faith is rewritten. This faith is surely Calvinistic, because that which we mean by 'Calvinistic' is Scriptural, and it alone is truly reasonable.

"It may be said that the present is not a propitious time for creed-making, that there is too much controversy in the church and too much of personality would enter into the work. But who does not know that it is in the midst of controversy, when men's minds are at white heat, that convictions, political, social, and religious, are formed and the best opinions are shaped? The truths of Scripture, like the metals in nature, need the fiery blast and the furnace heat to fuse and temper them, and cast them into the best forms for use. The only question is as to whether the controversial heats in the church are yet sufficiently intense to fuse and recast the truth."

A PROPOSED NEW PROGRAM FOR THE GERMAN ROMAN CATHOLICS.

IN our issue for December 30 reference was made to the scheme for a federate union of the nearly four dozen Protestant state churches in Germany as proposed by the veteran professor of theology at Halle, Dr. Beyschlag. An alleged Catholic counterpart to this plan, aiming at the organization of a national German Catholic church for the empire, with more or less independence from Rome and with a friendly disposition toward Protestantism that even surpasses that of the Old Catholics, comes from a Roman Catholic author of some note in a work entitled "Der Katholicismus am Scheidewege" ("Roman Catholicism at the Parting of the Ways"). The Munich literary journal *Odin* publishes twelve propositions of the author, and from this source we reproduce for what it is worth the following outline of this curious scheme, which will doubtless surprise the Roman authorities as much by its naïveté as by its novelty:

The Pope is to acknowledge Rome as the capital of the Italian kingdom, and is to receive the sum of money which the Government of that country has offered him since 1870. In turn the Pope discards the right of bestowing the rank of nobility, or titles, or orders.

Each pope is to be selected from a nationality different from that of his predecessor. The Jesuit order is to be permitted to die out and no novices are to be admitted. The property of the order is to fall to the papal chair.

The Catholics of Germany are to constitute a German national church with relative independence. The primus is to be the Archbishop of Cologne.

Every ten years a national Catholic Congress of Germany is to be held in Cologne in the Dome. The only official church language in the country is to be the German. Correspondence with the Pope and with the cardinals is to be carried on only in this tongue. Decrees from Rome are to have authority only when sanctioned by the primus of the country.

Provisions are to be made for the education of the clergy in accordance with the needs of the times. Free Catholic universities, after the model of those in existence in England, are to be established. The German college in Rome is to be discontinued. German priests are to be educated in the fatherland and in the spirit of patriotism. All are to study in German universities.

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just as do the Protestant clergy. All mechanical religious exercises are to be abolished. A new breviary in good German and a new German translation of the Bible based on the version of Luther are to be prepared.

The Roman Index of Prohibited Books is to have no binding authority for the Germans. A German Index for the church of the empire can be made, but this to serve only as a warning. Everybody is to be guided by his own conscience in selecting what books to read. All indulgences are to be removed from the prayer-books, and everything that may tend to show forth the glory and the greatness of God, no matter what the commands of the church hitherto have been, is to be studied, for example, such things as Hindu and other Oriental philosophy.

Protestants are to be recognized as Christians of an equal standing, *i.e.*, as true members of the Catholic Church, and to be treated as such. He who attends the services of the Evangelical Church shall be considered as having heard the mass. A cooperation of the clergy of both churches is desirable in the interests of peace and a better understanding. The church press is to cease its bitter polemics. Catholic text-books are not to be allowed to bring perversions of the truth, and are to admit the weaknesses of the church in the past openly. As a visible sign of recognition, the German Emperor is to be crowned, after the ancient manner, in the Dome in Berlin, with the crown of Charlemagne. He is himself to place the diadem on his brow, but is to be anointed by a legate of the Pope. The Emperor, by virtue of his office, is to be the regular protector of the church, and to guarantee to the Pope his position and security. The ecclesiastical and the secular heads are to labor hand in hand.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WAS THE AUTHOR OF HEBREWS A WOMAN?

TO the old yet ever-new question as to the authorship of the Epistle to the Hebrews, Professor Harnack, of the University of Berlin, in a lengthy discussion in the first issue of the new theological journal, *Zeitschrift für neutestamentliche Wissenschaft und die Kunde des Urchristentinus*, sets up the novel theory that the many answers which have during more than fifteen hundred years been given to this vexing and perplexing problem are all incorrect, and that the best of historical evidence points to the fact that the chief if not sole author of this letter is the Priscilla of the Acts, the wife of Aquila. The run of thought in this article of the famous German savant, an international authority on New-Testament and early Christianity problems, is substantially the following:

In some respects the investigation of the Hebraic question has made decided progress in recent times. Especially through the researches of Professor Zahn, of Erlangen, has it been practically established that this letter was addressed originally to a small band of Christians in Rome, the only undecided matter in this connection being the question whether these were necessarily converts from Judaism or might also have been Gentile Christians. Zahn inclines to the former view, but the probabilities are in favor of the latter. At any rate, the heading "To the Hebrews" is not authentic.

Virtually no progress, however, has been made in determining the authorship of the letter. Origen already despaired of a solution when he declared that "only God knew for a truth who had written this letter." Zahn expressly declares that his investigations have led him to the same results. There are, however, excellent reasons for believing that Priscilla and Aquila are the authors, especially the former, and that Luther's guess, who thought of Apollos, was in so far correct as it made the letter a product of the Pauline circle of friends, but he was mistaken in the identification of these exact persons. The reasons why the probabilities point to Aquila and Priscilla is because on this hypothesis *all* of the characteristic features of the letter can be readily explained; and, secondly, too, because on this basis the loss of the name of the writer can naturally be accounted for. In the New Testament there are six passages that speak of this noteworthy couple, and from these passages it appears that they were both prominent in the instruction and conversion of Apollos, and that in general they were very active in the extensive mission enterprises of the whole church of that period. Paul expressly declares that not only he but "all the churches of the Gentiles" were indebted to them. Their activity must have been almost as widespread as Christianity was at that time. And a further comparison shows that in this work the leadership belonged rather to the woman than to the man, as her name is more than once placed before that of Aquila.

The following eight reasons can be assigned for ascribing the Epistle to the Hebrews to this couple and especially to Priscilla:

1. This letter is the production of a highly cultured and skilled representative of the Christian cause; and this Aquila and Priscilla were, as is evidenced by their teaching even the Alexandrian Apollos.

2. The letter is written by a person who belonged to Paul's circle of friends; and this was especially true of these two.

3. The writer stands in intimate relationship to Timothy and knows that he is his equal in rank. Of Priscilla and Aquila we know that they labored together with Timothy in Corinth for eighteen months as missionaries and teachers, and then joined him in Ephesus.

4. The author of Hebrews wrote his letter after the death of St. Paul, and probably some time after this event. Priscilla and Aquila were certainly yet living when Paul wrote the last document which we still possess from his hands (2 Tim. iv.), and there are no reasons for doubting that they lived two decades after his departure.

5. The author of this Epistle must at one time have been a member of a smaller band of Christians in Rome (a house congregation), and must have occupied a high rank in this circle, probably that of a teacher. In his letter he still feels himself to be a member of this band and talks to his readers in the manner of a companion with authority. Priscilla and Aquila came originally from Rome and after a number of years returned to that city and there became the head of a household congregation, and at a later period again left Rome. This combination of historical facts explains at once what was hitherto enigmatical in the relation that existed between the writer and his readers.

6. The Epistle to the Hebrews is the work of a single writer, but back of the author stands a closely connected communion, indicated by the repeated "we" of the letter, and the noteworthy exchange and interchange of this "we" with the "I." All these conditions are well met by the position occupied by this teaching and preaching pair.

7. The most paradoxical feature in connection with the Epistle to the Hebrews is the fact that the church has lost altogether all tradition as to the name of the writer. If Barnabas or Luke or Clemens or Apollos had been the writer, this loss could not be naturally explained. If, however, these two were the authors, or especially Priscilla had been prominent in the composition, then the disappearance of the name can be explained without any difficulty whatever, and an excellent reason can be assigned for the suppression of the name when the letter was sent out from Rome in the beginning of the second century. For a good reason the letter could not be sent out to the churches as the production of a woman. Paul already in several of his letters had expressed himself unfavorably to the prominence of women in the churches, but had made exceptions to the rule, as is indicated by his judgment of Priscilla. In post-apostolic years more rigorous views against the teaching of women in the churches prevailed. This condition of affairs explains why the name of this couple was suppressed, and the thoroughness of this suppression can be best explained on the hypothesis that not the husband but the more gifted and active wife had the chief part in the composition of this letter.

8. But we are not confined to generalities in this matter. We have actual historical evidence to prove that in the early period of the church systematic efforts were put forth to suppress the prominence of Priscilla in the primitive church, and that even a letter which she had sent out was declared to have been not from her pen and was ascribed to another author. The details of this matter, based on changes made in a number of Greek New-Testament manuscripts, have been given in the Reports of the Prussian Royal Society of Sciences, January 11, 1900.

A combination of these facts and data makes it at least possible and indeed probable that Priscilla was the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews, possibly in conjunction with her husband Aquila. Should anybody take offense at the idea that a New-Testament book is the production of a woman's pen, then too must he take

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offense at the fact that St. Paul recognized this same woman as his coadjutor. At any rate, of the many theories concerning the authorship of Hebrews none explain all the facts, both those of a positive and those of a negative character, so well as the supposition that Priscilla penned this letter.

THE ARCHBISHOPS' DECISION ON RESERVATION OF THE SACRAMENT.

ALTHO the question of the legality of reservation was first argued before the Archbishops of Canterbury and York in July, 1899, it was only last month that they rendered their decision, or, more properly, their "opinion." The English correspondent of the New York *Churchman* (May 26) gives the following summary of this document:

"The Archbishop of Canterbury begins by saying that reservation has three forms, first, for administration to sick persons dwelling near-by, who may communicate during the service in the church; second, for sick persons who may communicate at other times during the same day; and, finally, for any case of sudden emergency during a week or more. Dr. Temple then rehearses the requirements of the rubric, the practises of the early church, and the changes at the Reformation. 'To say that the Church of England may not discontinue an ancient practise which has led to abuse is to say that the church must not profit by experience.' It is true that the chief object at the prohibition was to prevent external acts of devotion, but even the administration direct from the church at the time of service gives opening to this abuse. On the other hand, the administration of the Holy Communion to those who are too ill to understand what they are doing is certainly not to be desired under any circumstances. 'The Holy Communion is not to be treated as if it worked like a magical charm, without any cooperation on the part of the recipient. . . . But there are, no doubt, cases in which the sick person is fully conscious, and is able to follow a short service not exceeding a few minutes and to make an act of faith, and yet is not really fit for more.' Here the minister may plead the law of necessity and may 'shorten the service to the length which medical direction prescribes,' using the Consecration Prayer, the Words of Administration, and as much before or after as may be. If that is not possible, the sick person can not be regarded as capable of receiving. To those clergymen who protest that they must celebrate fasting, the archbishop replies that 'to treat fasting before receiving the Holy Communion as a rigid obligation which is to interfere with ministerial duties, or with the comfort of the sick, is quite alien from the spirit of such teaching.' And in support of this he cites St. Chrysostom."

The opinion of the Archbishop of York does not differ materially from that of his brother of Canterbury.

Naturally, the decision is the foremost subject of religious interest and discussion in the English press. The secular papers in general are disposed to welcome the decision, tho *The Daily News* declares that the reply of the archbishops "satisfies neither the Erastian nor the sacerdotalist." Most of them, including *The Times*, think that a change in the law might profitably be made sanctioning reservation for communion of the sick and dying. *The Spectator* discountenances disobedience, but would like to see the law altered. *The Guardian* admits that the archbishops have declared the present law, but thinks that a national church should hesitate to condemn or ignore a practise so widely followed in the universal church. Lord Halifax, the leader of the High-Church party, writes to *The Pilot* that "the laity will not consent to run the risk of dying without the sacrament. Reservation can not be given up."

In the Protestant Episcopal Church in America reservation is practised in many churches, and adoration of the sacrament of the altar—a somewhat different matter—is not uncommon, as in the churches of St. Mary the Virgin and St. Ignatius, New York. The American church is, however, not directly affected by the archbishops' opinion, but naturally American Episcopal interest in the subject is keen. The view of the New York *Churchman* is similar to that of *The Guardian*, quoted above. *The Church Standard* (Philadelphia, May 26) says:

"The official opinion of these two most reverend gentlemen is of no legal effect, since it is not delivered in a judicial capacity, using the word judicial in the legal sense. Its value, such as it is, is this, that however it may be regarded by the law of the state, the opinion of the archbishops, so given, is the deliberate and 'godly judgment' of the men to whom the Church of England expressly commits spiritual authority in questions of doubt pertaining to such matters. Whether it was worth while to deliver another judgment, of which it could be predicted with certainty that it would change no man's opinion, and affect no man's official conduct, while it would lead to not a little crimination and recrimination, is doubtful. The judgment itself is one of those matters in which the American church may have a sincere interest, but by which she can not be directly affected, since it is of no effect whatever outside of the Church of England."

Christian Work (undenom., May 24) thinks that neither party in the church can claim a victory:

"The ritualists are practically told to go ahead and agitate in opposition to the declared law of the church. The cumulative force of three notable decisions—that of Archbishop Benson in the Lincoln case, that regarding incense and lights, and now this last one on the question of reservation—undoubtedly has impaired the confidence of the laity that they may look to the church authorities to enforce the law. Dissent and discontent have found expression in the public prints consequent upon the last decision, so that the time seems to be approaching when the irreconcilable opposition between the Protestant and the Catholic party within the church must compel each to go its own way. At least that is the outlook at the present time."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE prominent part taken by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends in the recent Conference on Foreign Missions has drawn especial attention to his death shortly after the adjournment of that gathering. It is thought that the criticisms to which he was subjected on account of his famous speech on "comity" between Christian denominations may have hastened this event. Dr. Behrends, who was born in Holland in 1839, had been pastor of the Central Congregational Church in Brooklyn since 1883. Among his works are "The World for Christ," and "Socialism and Christianity."

A NOVEL experiment in church activity is to be made by the First Christian Church of Columbus, Ind. Instead of spending a considerable sum of money on a steeple, the congregation has decided, in planning for its new church, to erect a simple edifice with a roof-garden on top. During the hot summer months service will be held here amid the scent of flowers and under the waving branches of palms and other trees. Groves and elevated places are believed to have been the primeval places of worship, and this new plan from Indiana appears to be a reversion to the customs of the Babylonians, the early Hebrews, and the Druids.

THE statement recently made in these columns concerning the relative numerical strength of the Anglican Church in England and Wales as compared with the Free Church bodies—based on an estimate lately made in a non-conformish English journal—is believed to be inaccurate in some respects, although correct in its main argument, namely, that the Church of England is no longer the church of the majority of the English people. Exact figures are not obtainable, however, as no official religious census has ever been taken. According to "Whitaker's Almanack," the estimated membership of the Church of England is 13,000,000, out of a population of about 29,000,000 in England and Wales. This is partly based on the fact that the Church possesses 6,200,000 sittings.

THE Edinburgh *Scotsman* expresses surprise that the American Presbyterians should wish to discipline ministers who reject the clauses in the Westminster Confession which relate to the total depravity of man, the eternal damnation of non-elect infants, and the unending pains of hell. Few Presbyterians in Scotland, it says, trouble their heads about the clause in the Confession to which Dr. Hillis recently referred. Indeed, the Presbyterians of both Scotland and England have for some time possessed a revised form of the Confession, from which these features are eliminated. A religious writer, commenting on this fact, lately remarked that just as there are Roman Catholics who are said by their fellow churchmen to be "more Catholic than the Pope," so in this case American Presbyterians appear to be more Calvinistic than the land of Knox and the Covenanters.

THE "Old First" Presbyterian Church on Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, New York, which for some time has been struggling to raise an endowment fund that would enable it to maintain itself down-town, has just reported that this fund has now reached nearly $76,000. The same problem has confronted all the Protestant down-town churches, owing to the up-town trend of population. The Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, where Dr. De Costa lately lectured on the subject "From Canterbury to Rome," was once an Episcopal church, and Dr. De Costa called attention to the fact that since the Roman Catholics moved in no less than twelve Protestant churches had abandoned the densely populated district comprised within a radius of five blocks. The Episcopal Church of the Ascension, which is doing a widely useful institutional work in the region below Washington Square, is also making a strenuous effort to raise an endowment fund in order to maintain itself in its present location for all time.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW THE BOER "COLLAPSE" IS VIEWED IN EUROPE.

WITH both the Boer republics seemingly in the grasp of Lord Roberts, the European press are asking whether there will be any more serious resistance to the British arms. In England the war is regarded as practically over; but on the Continent many critics incline to the opinion that most of the Boers,

THE CONQUEROR.
JOHN BULL: "What do I want with a twig? Give me the whole tree."
—*Ulk, Berlin.*

or enough to make a strong stand, at any rate, will not give up without another determined struggle. Captain Allum, the Norwegian military *attaché* in the Transvaal, writes of the Boer tactics, in the Copenhagen *Politiken*, in the main as follows:

President Steyn, at a meeting of the commanders, declared that it was useless to occupy strong positions in future. The English, he thought, had learned to maneuver in such a way as to render these positions useless, especially as the British have a great advantage in point of numbers. It is, therefore, best to hinder the advance of the British army as much as possible in front, but the main object of the Boer forces must be to get into the enemy's rear when his line of communication becomes well extended. The army must be better organized in future. Each veldcornet is to have only 25 men, and each commandant 500. The long wagon trains accompanying the commandos are to be abolished to insure greater mobility.

KRUGER TWISTED THE LION'S TAIL, AND—
—*South Australian Critic, Melbourne.*

An Afrikander correspondent of the Amsterdam *Handelsblad* admits that large numbers of the Free-Staters have deserted. He writes:

"The old pioneers, who know what it is to be under the yoke of the Briton, and who have made the Free State what it is, will continue to fight. The younger, grown up in luxury and ease, and not knowing what it means to be under the Englishman's heel, followed their elders into war from a sense of duty only. Many of these are returning to look after their families and property. Hence the many prisoners lately taken, and the abandonment of strong positions, for what commander would attempt to hold a position with half-hearted troops? But these desertions will not end the war. The Transvaal may be congratulated upon this sifting of its forces. . . . What the Transvaal troops lose in numbers will be gained in quality and uniformity of purpose."

Dr. Albrecht Wirth, who is said to have the distinction of not having written an erroneous statement in his many articles on South Africa, hazarded the opinion in an article a few weeks ago that the Boers would yet make their best fight. He wrote in the main as follows:

Until the occupation of Bloemfontein the Boers were overconfident. Much work that could have been left to women was done by young men. At the end of February there were still 7,000 men who had never yet been called out. In Johannesburg balls were given and cricket was played, in Pretoria articles intended for the Paris Exposition were being prepared. But the very fact that the Boers had not exerted themselves to the utmost shows that their strength is not exhausted. I still believe that England has no army capable to overcome the Boers if the latter choose to fight. The troops sent over the Beira road will accomplish little if anything. Once before in Afghanistan Roberts made a quick march to the enemy's capital, but he had to retire and leave the Afghans to themselves. I still believe that only the appearance of a third party will end the war.

Prof. Hans Delbrück, the editor of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, in which the above appeared, nevertheless believes that Dr. Wirth greatly overrates the Boers. "They have done their best," he says, "but they are, after all, only farmers." He attributes their success to the inferior quality of the British army, and even doubts if the British army in South Africa ever was as strong as

SHYLOCK IN SOUTH AFRICA.
"There is no power in the tongue of man
To alter me: I stay here on my bond."
—*Lustige Blaetter, Berlin.*

it is described to be. Certain it is that it is very difficult to obtain reliable information on this subject. Nor is there any uniformity in the estimate of the British losses. The statements range between the government report—24,000 up to the end of April—and 70,600, as given in the Cape *Times*.

W. T. Stead, in the London *Review of Reviews*, says:

"The Boers do not propose to fight any more pitched battles. Their one object is to harass, embarrass, and worry the invading army, heading it everywhere possible, but never staying to fight a general action or to risk capture. It is Parthian policy—with this difference, that these modern Parthians have to cope with an army whose lines of communications are both more extended and more vulnerable than those of the Romans."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN CRITICS ON OUR COLONIAL TROUBLES.

THE South African war has largely diverted international attention from the difficulties we experience with our own possessions. Criticism on the Continent has long since been spent. Anglo-Saxon promises of independence, good government, and freedom are not treated as anything more than mere words by some of our foreign critics. The postal scandals in Cuba and the long duration of the war in the Philippines, however, are bringing out some flings at American "imperialism." The London *Saturday Review*, which persistently refuses to give space to communications setting forth the exploitation of British India, says:

HOW THE SPANISH CONCEIVE THE NEW SITUATION.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: "Here is liberty for you." —*Don Quixote, Madrid.*

"Civil-service clerks who were receiving at Washington $1,200 to $1,500 a year are now receiving in Cuba as much as $4,000, charged of course on the revenues of the 'liberated' Cubans. But the post-office accounts are the most instructive of all. Director Rathbone, who has charge of all the postal affairs of the island, is receiving $6,500 per annum, he has $5 per diem for his living expenses, he lives in a house in the Cerro for which Cuba pays the modest rent of $3,000 a year. The revenues of the island also supply him with a carriage and horses, coachman, footman, and servants. Altogether it is stated that this gentleman lives in republican simplicity on $16,000 a year from the Cuban revenues. We are far from saying that he is not well worth the money, but it is not surprising that many underpaid civil servants in the United States are eager to take up the white man's burden in the 'liberated' lands."

The greatest interest, however, still centers in the Philippines. Many foreign papers, like the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, are grateful for the precedent established by the Americans. "It is in future," says the paper, "only necessary to invade Anglo-Saxon territory, declare it annexed for the sake of humanity and civilization, and deny the rights of belligerents to the inhabitants who resist. They will be merely rebels and bandits." According to the accounts of European merchants in the Philippines, the time when live Filipinos will cease to protest against American rule is still distant. The Paris *Temps* goes so far as to declare that American accounts of engagements are absolutely unreliable, as our officials never mention a serious reverse. A manifesto published by Aguinaldo which reads to the following effect is regarded with much sympathy by some of the European press:

What the object of the Americans really is may be gathered from the utterances of Mr. Beveridge, who calls us barbarians, modified by contact with a degenerate race. He tells us in plain terms that we are like cattle, and invites young Americans to exploit us, which, as he thinks, could be done with little capital. The God of the Americans is the dollar alone. Their talk of humanity, freedom, civilization, and progress is valueless. Business profit is all they want, never mind the cost in blood.

A story is going the rounds in the continental papers that an act of tyranny equaled only by Gessler has been performed by an American officer at Pagsaujan, not far from Manila. The American flag was hoisted on a public road, and passing natives were beaten by the American soldiery "if they did not do obeisance to the hated emblem of tyranny." Complaints were not considered, altho even some of the American papers in Manila thought this too much. The Manila correspondent of the Hongkong *Overland China Mail* advises the wholesale butchery of Filipinos as the only means to accelerate predestined Anglo-Saxon domination in the islands. He nevertheless says:

"But in all this we are counting without our friend the enemy. He is partially provided for, it is true, by declaring him to be an outlaw and treating him as such, but the rainy season is approaching and then the insurgents have the big end of the horn. During the dry season we can operate against him to our heart's content; we can move artillery, cavalry, infantry, and stores, and we can strike him morning, noon, and night. In the rainy season all this transportation becomes a thousand times more difficult and about all the American army can then do is to sit on a cracker-box and watch it rain, while the insurgent, used to the rains and able to move without the impedimenta required by our soldiers, will have many good chances to practise his guerilla tactics of fighting. Just what they will do during the rains is problematical; we have plenty of evidence that they are organizing and preparing for activity after June, and it is known they have recently received fresh supplies of arms and ammunition from an outside source. . . . Some of their leaders still believe their future independence hangs on the election of Bryan; they fail to realize that his most favorable statements concerning their cause and future is nothing more than political stock-in-trade, launched with the intention of catching votes at home and not with the intention of an ultimate fulfilment should he be elected President."

Whatever the "insurgents" may do, the majority of British papers believe that the military operations will go on. The London *Spectator* says:

"Our friends across the water are not the kind of men to give up any project because it takes time and money, and to be beaten in a piece of work in which the English always succeed will gall the national pride. They will, we conceive, resolve 'to worry through' as they did in the Civil War, and will come out at last on the other side, having spent no doubt more millions and more lives than were at all necessary."

The only complaint in England is that many Americans should censure Britain's efforts to humanize and civilize the Boers by the same methods. The Newcastle *Chronicle* says:

"Senators sympathize with the Boers. But what about the Filipinos? We suppose it never occurred to our good-natured friends in Washington that they are a struggling people too. A counterblast to the proposal submitted to the Senate would be a proposal in the House of Lords that the English Government should offer its friendly offices to bring the war in the Philippines to a speedy conclusion. . . . General Otis, the American commander, told an interviewer the other day that as many troops as he had now would be needed for at least a year, and perhaps longer. An even more gloomy view of the situation in the Philippines is taken by Judge Canty, who recently visited the islands as representative of the Minnesota state government. 'Many competent military experts,' he says, 'have declared that it will take an army of half a million men ten years to suppress the insurrection.' Since, then, the Filipinos are more troublesome to the Americans than the Boers are to us, our excellent cousins might fairly be asked to cast out the beam from their own eye before bothering themselves about the mote in ours."

The Newcastle *Chronicle* is an out-and-out "jingo" organ, publishing statements from correspondents showing that Boer sympathizers are easily knocked about by Englishmen in the United States, but its influence is greater than that of many metropolitan papers.

The Shanghai *Ost-Asiatische Lloyd* relates that business is at a standstill in the Philippines. There are no imports, it says,

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except for the American army, and the Filipinos will not allow exports. Attempts have been made to open some ports, but only with the result that an extensive trade in arms and ammunition was carried on. The Filipinos do not want the Americans, it avers, and only force can keep them in subjection.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IN THE FAR EAST.

THE disturbances about Peking and the landing of foreign troops are being watched with considerable anxiety by the press the world over, and are considered as sparks that may perhaps ignite the great powder magazine of the far-Eastern question. In view of these recent events the comments of the latest British, Russian, and Japanese papers to reach this country are of considerable interest and significance. Russia's acquisition from the Korean Government of the site for a naval depot at Masampho, about half-way between Vladivostock and Port Arthur, is believed by the foreign press to give the Russians a great additional advantage in the far East. The London *Times* observes that "these recent developments in Korea have taken place while it was supposed that the power of the British empire was hampered by the war in South Africa," and it is generally supposed that Russia will still further strengthen her position in Asia, much to the detriment of British prestige. *The Westminster Gazette* says:

"Russia, we are often told, is the peace-keeper of the world, and The Hague Conference is witness to her enthusiasm in the cause of international good-will. In courteous and Christian language she invited us all to mend our manners and modify our ambitions. Yet her love of peace is not inconsistent with a business-like alacrity to reap advantage from other people's wars. At the beginning of the year a well-known Russian diplomatist was asked if there was any danger that his country would attempt to interfere with our proceedings in South Africa. 'Interfere!' he replied. 'Why in the world should we do anything to alter a state of affairs which is so eminently to our advantage? The longer Great Britain is kept occupied in South Africa, the better for us. It would be madness to intervene.' The public can judge for themselves how much of the wisdom of this world there was in that answer. . . . We can not suppose that even the present Government was unaware of what was going on in Korea. The warnings have been many and urgent and, if the time has gone by for effective protest, we must suppose that they made up their minds that nothing effective could be done. If so, they were at least well advised not to enter again upon a policy of threats and withdrawals. We can not do everything, and we have our hands full in South Africa. Nevertheless, the debit side of the South African balance-sheet is growing apace."

The Calcutta *Times of India* moralizes on Russia's wickedness. "British representatives," it says, "never make use of that shameless mendacity which is resorted to by Russia to obtain new territory. England is never immoral in her actions, but our principles stand often in our way." All English papers hope that Japan will remonstrate, but Japan does not seem inclined to attack Russia without help. In fact, Japanese politicians seem to doubt if it is wise for the Japanese to oppose Russia in everything. According to the Tokyo *Nippon*, Viscount Watanabe, ex-minister of finance, recently expressed himself in the main as follows:

Japan should promote friendly relations with both Russia and Great Britain to further her own interests, without giving particular preference to either. Japan can not altogether abandon Korea, but neither can Russia. But Korea is not worth the cost of a war to either power. The main object of interest is and remains China. If China is to be divided, Japan must insist upon an equitable share. That China can maintain her integrity is quite unlikely.

The Hongkong *Overland China Mail* says:

"In a sense, Japan has more to lose by Russia's presence and predominance in Korea, Manchuria, and North China than Great Britain. . . . Leaving out of consideration Japan's ultimate position in the far East, it is self-evident that the Japanese are smarting to counteract Russia's aggressiveness. Marquis Ito may try to make the world believe that the feverish anxiety of Japanese statesmen to place the army and navy on a substantial footing is prompted by fear of interference with Japanese commerce—that the Japanese are merely taking precautionary measures for defensive purposes. If Japan thought she could aim a successful blow at Russia to-morrow, the blow would be struck. She is not overconfident; but her statesmen are preparing for the day—perhaps not far distant—when Russia's policy will clash with Japan's interests."

According to the Japanese press, however, no immediate action is planned. The Tokyo *Yorodzu Choho* says:

"Our Government seems to know that a war with Russia is inevitable sooner or later, and do not hesitate to make every possible sacrifice in order to equip our army and navy to such a degree of efficiency as, when such a time arrives, will leave the stability and honor of the empire unhurt. Such war preparations are being constantly made in Europe nowadays, and if Japan is making one there is in it nothing particularly strange to be wondered at or to cause an anxiety that the relations between Japan and Russia are strained to breaking-point."

The Russian press has more than once hinted that the relations between Russia and Japan would be more satisfactory if Great Britain did not interfere. The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* says:

"In the strained relations between Japan and Russia the influence of a third power can be traced, and it is not necessary to be convinced that the interests of the third power in question do not harmonize with those of Japan. Pulling chestnuts out of the fire for doubtful friends is not worthy of the far-sighted Japanese politicians."

The *Rossiya* boldly admits that the present is the most favorable time for pushing Russian interests. It says:

"An energetic policy has now every chance of success. Japan is not likely to disturb us; her ally, England, hardly yet knows how to escape the entanglement into which she has run in South Africa. England can not even pay subsidies, she needs every penny of her money, and Japan's finances are not in the best condition, owing to scant harvests. Germany can easily be won by promises of non-interference with her own plans. England would stand anything rather than be forced to stop her butchery in South Africa. Now is the time for action. When the wish of all civilized humanity is fulfilled, and the South African struggle has come to an end, the situation may be less favorable for us."

Meanwhile the time for extensive internal troubles seems to have really come for China, and the powers are ready to interfere at a moment's notice. The Berlin *Ost-Asien*, a monthly published under the auspices of the Japanese embassy to Germany, describes the situation to the following effect:

The Manchu or Conservative Party fight for the preservation and observance of the old laws and customs. Foreigners they regard as barbarians or animals, whom it is well to kill or get rid of by any means. They will not learn, being convinced that they have nothing to learn from others; nor will they hear of the innovations or improvements of foreign devils. They are the bitterest enemies of the Christians, and are responsible for the persecution of missionaries and converts.

The conscientious conservatives really believe that China is the most powerful empire in the world, and that it is the light of creation; they are utterly incapable of realizing that their sun is setting; in every change they scent danger. They have so far succeeded in rendering of no value the concessions made to the reformers and to foreigners.

Among the Manchus are many who are conservatives only through personal interest. Such are those who have passed a state examination, and have obtained government employment. They understand well enough that the present condition of affairs can not continue, and that a change would be for the benefit of their country; but they object to a change which would call into office those with European culture, for they fear, and rightly, that they would be swept out of their positions under a system which would put an end to the trickery and chicanery of the present *régime*.

The Reformers, or Cantonese, consist of those whose aim and object is the progress of their country. They see that the intro-

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duction of foreign culture and improvements in the laws would aid in the development of China, and might give it new life, whereas the present condition is the stiffening before death.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE NEED OF BRITISH DEFENSE.

LORD SALISBURY'S speech before the Primrose League, in which he declared that the Transvaal war is responsible for much ill feeling against England, which may sooner or later lead to war, and asked Englishmen to prepare for the defense of their homes, by strengthening the military defenses, as their navy alone is not sufficient, has stirred up a great amount of comment abroad.

The London *St. James's Gazette* thinks that the navy is still the most important if not the only effective weapon of Great Britain. It says:

"In what sense did his lordship [Salisbury] mean that blows at the heart ruined the naval power of Spain, Venice, and Holland? But leaving aside academic discussion and historical examples, which must be widely chosen and thoroughly defined in order to be of value, there can be no doubt that a blow driven home to the heart will kill any organism. The question for a naval power, however, is just 'Where is the heart?' Lord Salisbury seemed at least to take it for granted that with us it is on the land in this island of Great Britain. . . . When, however, it comes to invasion by an army, our position in the world is gone, even tho we cut the invader to pieces. We live by importing food for which we pay by sending out coal and manufactured goods. This we can do only by ruling on the four seas. The enemy who can come to invade can come to stop our commerce, which under penalty of death we must not let him do. Our place in the world depends on this, that we can keep up an unshaken grip on the four seas and yet make our power felt by great fleets all round the world. When the day comes that we have failed even for a week, to do both, the British empire, as it is now, will have become a thing of the past. Every shilling we spend for home defense should go to ships and not to forts."

The London *Lloyd's Weekly* has another form of criticism for the Premier's utterances. It says:

"But indignation comes in when the head of the most powerful ministry of modern days, looking to the possible dangers that may threaten the empire in the future, calmly repudiates the responsibility of government to make provision in the matter of defense. He advocates the introduction of a system of national rifle practise, and says that 'the duty must be done by the population themselves preparing to take part in the struggle for liberty and independence, and themselves provided and endowed with the practise and knowledge which would enable them to take part with success.' Instead of a government to govern, a war office to conduct the operations and prepare for war, we are to have parochial rifle corps, the patriotic duty of managing and drilling which is to devolve upon the Primrose League. If the British people wish to remain great, Lord Salisbury says they are to seek to become 'such a nation as the Swiss are.' Blundering utterances of this character are altogether beyond criticism."

A few papers, such as *The Westminster Gazette*, the Manchester *Guardian*, and most of the trades-union papers in Great Britain, and the Calcutta *Statesman*, and Toronto *Weekly Sun*, to mention Colonials, would prefer a less defiant attitude, and even suggest that Great Britain has herself to thank for the dislike with which she is viewed. The most pointed utterances of this kind come from Prof. Goldwin Smith, who writes in the last-named paper as follows:

"What is England's attitude toward the community of nations? Is it not one of isolation and menace? Can the world be expected to acquiesce without a murmur in the claim of one overweening power to the empire of the sea? Is not the declaration that the colonies of Great Britain in all parts of the world form a bund pledged to support the imperial country in every quarrel, right or wrong, likely to excite general resentment and alarm? What is the language of the British press? . . . Venice, when she was the great sea power, assumed an attitude of selfish isolation, pursuing at the same time a course of unscrupulous aggrandizement. The consequence was the League of Cambray. No object that has ever been assigned for this South African war was worth the universal odium which Great Britain has drawn upon herself by using the gigantic power of her empire to crush the independence of a petty republic."

Other nations show irritation rather than fear in consequence of the menacing attitude of Great Britain. Nepotism and consequent incapacity, corruption, and the unwillingness to punish the guilty are charges laid against the British administration. The British army is valued rather "below par" and the quality of the navy is doubted. Lord Salisbury's utterance are, therefore, regarded as extremely injudicious. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* writes in the main as follows:

One can not help wondering if it is really the Premier of England who speaks thus. When Stead suggested the possibility of war with France, he was ridiculed. Lord Salisbury says the whole world is ready to attack Great Britain. Yet he has not the courage to take precautions, as that would cost money. It is to be doubted that the aged statesman believes himself what he says when he declares that shooting-clubs would increase the value of his countrymen as fighters. He mentions Switzerland as an example. But the comparison is only correct in so far as the British Foreign Office, like that of Switzerland, does not accomplish anything brilliant. Moreover, militia of the Swiss type would only be valuable if Britain's military organization were, in comparison, as good as that of Switzerland.

The Germans, tho described by some British papers as the real enemy, content themselves with describing Great Britain as an impotent braggart, and assume that, from the statesman's point of view, it is best to preserve the "power by courtesy," as Bismarck called England. Echoes of British threats are heard chiefly in France and Russia. "England has chosen," says the Paris *Temps*, "her policy is to be one of right above might, of brutal force above moral influence."

The Paris *Journal des Débats* declares that England is indeed in a position of isolation, but it is not splendid. This brutal attack upon the independence of two small communities of European race, it says, has shown the world the real value of British "humanity and civilization." The same paper says further:

"It is clearly shown how very intolerant is the doctrine of imperialism which at present reigns on the other side of the Channel. It is all the more dangerous as it pretends to be disinterested, and refuses to other peoples their freedom under the pretext of liberating them. 'We know that we are about to give to South Africa the only chance it has of peace and prosperity.' He asserts further that England made war upon the Boers in their own interest. The British are conceited enough to be dissatisfied, shocked, in fact, because the Boers prefer their independence and their flag to the advantages which the British conquerors promise them. This imperialist sentiment, this hankering for a mission of violence and intolerance to the rest of the world is no less intolerant than our own Jacobinism at the end of the eighteenth century, which pretended to regenerate people whether they wanted it or not."

The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* believes that Lord Salisbury knows well enough that every honest man understands England's "thieving propensities," and explains the attitude of continental governments as follows:

"For the sake of peace the governments are silent. War is a dreadful thing, and the fear of war stays their hand, but that does not mean that they consider England's cause as just. . . . Lord Salisbury has shattered the hopes of the friends of peace. The Boer war has not taught England the error of her ways, and her isolation will be more complete than ever. It is impossible for her to find a trusty friend."

The *Sviet* fears that the sentiment of the nations will sooner or later be too strong for the governments to curb it. The *Kuryer* criticizes the hard-heartedness of the British, who, giving no heed to the suffering they have caused, think only of the money the war has brought into circulation. The *Rossya* says:

"Europe is quite able to do more than protest. She can threaten effectively, especially Russia. England can not hurt Russia, as the latter has no colonies that could be captured or devastated. Moreover, Russia has many accounts to settle with England and the time to settle them is *now*. When the English have destroyed the Boers, they will probably improve their military system, and bloody war will be necessary where mere threats are sufficient now."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

In regard to the proposed railway in the Azores, Consul Pickerell sends from St. Michael's, February 19, 1900, original and translation of the contract about to be let for the building and equipping of a modern narrow-gage railway to connect that city, Ribeira Grande, and Furnas, a local resort noted for its hot springs. Mr. Pickerell says:

"I desire to express thanks to Mr. William Clinnie, now of New York, an engineer of known ability in works of this and similar character, and also Mr. Joao de Moraes Pereira, a native of this place and professor in the high schools of this city, for the very complete and intelligent manner in which they have done the work of translation. The best and most enterprising citizens fully believe that the enterprise will be a success. Under the law by which this railroad was authorized, it will be useless to make a bid for more than that given in the estimate of cost. This observation is based on the decision of the original maker of this contract after considerable discussion, and is the opinion of others well versed in Portuguese laws. I believe that Americans would have an equal chance with other foreigners in obtaining the contract, and would be pleased to have an opportunity to assist any who may desire to make a bid. The proposed contract (the full text of which is filed for reference in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, where it may be consulted by interested parties) is summarized below:

"'The junta general of the district of Ponta Delgada is authorized to grant the construction of a railroad between the cities of Ponta Delgada, Valle das Furnas, and Villa da Ribeira Grande. If no offers can be accepted, the junta is authorized to construct the road on its own account.

"'The contracting company is to construct a road starting from the vicinity of the custom-house in Ponta Delgada and running along the coast, past S. Roque, Livramento, Atalhada, Lagoa, Agua de Pau, Ribeira, Cha, Praia, Villa Franca, Ribeira das Tainhas, and Ponta Garca, to Furnas; and a branch line to Ribeira Grande from Pranchinha, running near Rabo de Peixe. The plans are to be approved by the Government, and shall include the general plan of the road, with stations, water, courses, and roads crossed, buildings and other accessories; a longitudinal profile giving distances and grades; cross sections showing the type of road; detailed plans of construction; and an explanatory report. The company is to keep the line and rolling-stock in good order and is to construct a telegraph line. After the road is completed, the company shall within one year mark out the road in kilometers and make a cadastral plan, with description of the same, and deliver one authenticated copy to the Government and another to the junta general. The road is to have a single line, except at stations; the width at the upper surface of the ballast shall be 2.2 meters (7.2 feet), whether in embankment or excavation. The width of the line shall be 1 meter (3 feet 3.47 inches). The radius of the curves shall be 100 meters, except for sidings. The rails are to weigh not less than 20 kilograms (44 pounds) per meter. They must be made in accordance with the latest improvements. The sleepers must be of iron or some wood that holds spikes securely. The road is to be fenced. Platforms must be provided at stations, and viaducts, bridges, etc., must be of stone, iron, or brick. Gates must be provided at all level crossings.

"'The Government concedes to the company the exploitation of the road for ninety-nine years, the charges for transportation to be approved by the Government. It shall then become the property of the junta general. After the expiration of the first fifteen years after the completion of the line, the junta shall have the power to redeem the concession, on the basis of the net earnings of the road during the proceding seven years. The junta guarantees to the company an annual net return up to 5 per cent. in relation of the cost of each kilometer constructed, including interest and amortization of capital; but the actual sum paid by the junta shall in no case exceed 4 per cent. of the cost. When the net proceeds of the line exceed 5 per cent. per annum, half of the excess shall belong to the junta until the sums advanced by the said junta in respect of the guaranty of interest are repaid, as well as interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The company shall have exemption from imposts general or municipal for twenty-one years after the beginning of the work; in this exemption are not included transportation and stamp taxes imposed on the fares for transportation of passengers and goods as laid down in existing legislation. No special contribution of any kind shall be levied on the railroad during the concession. The company can import free of duty, for six years, rails and fastenings, switches, material for bridges, locomotives, carriages and cars, machinery, tools, etc., used in the construction of the line. Lands belonging to the Government which may be necessary for the construction and working of the road are conceded gratuitously. The Government is to assist the company in making expropriations of land that may be necessary.

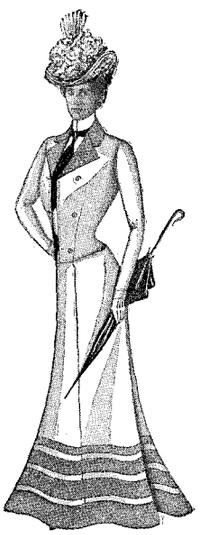
"'The company is to deposit in the treasury 30,000 milreis as a guaranty of the fulfilment of this provisional contract, pending its authorization. If the contract is approved, the company shall within a month increase the deposit to 60,000 milreis, short, in money or bonds of the Portuguese public debt. This deposit can be withdrawn only when the company has done work to the value of double the deposits. The surveys and technical details of the project and works of construction shall be prepared and presented for approval within one year from the date of the definite contract. The construction of the railroad shall begin within sixty days after the project is approved by the Government, and the road must be open for traffic within four years.

"'The junta shall appoint engineers to inspect the construction of the road. The company can, with the approval of the Government, transfer its rights to another company or individual; but if the latter is foreign, there must be a clause in its statutes to the effect that it renounces privilege of nationality.

"'The basis of the licitation shall be the sum of 21,800 milreis, island money, at which is calculated the maximum per kilometer of the cost of construction.'"

A report recommending the construction of the railroad, attached to the documents transmitted by Mr. Pickerell, says that the total population served by the road will be 60,369, and calculates the gross earnings in the first years as 90,000 milreis, of which 50,000 milreis will be for passengers and 40,000 milreis for goods.

Reduced Prices on Suits and Skirts.



IN order to reduce our stock of Spring and Summer materials, we will **make to order** fashionable suits and skirts, at great reductions from former prices. **One-third has been cut off the price** of nearly every cloth suit and skirt in our line, and every wash suit and skirt has been reduced to one-half of former prices; but the quality of materials and workmanship is right up to our usual standard—**just as good as if you paid double the money.**

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Separate All-Wool Skirts; former price $6; reduced to $4.

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We are also closing out a few sample garments, which were made up for exhibition in our salesroom, at one-half regular prices. We tell you about hundreds of reduced-price garments in our Summer Catalogue, and Bargain List, which will be sent *FREE*, together with samples of materials, to any lady who wishes them.

Write to-day for Catalogue, samples and Bargain List; don't delay—the choicest goods will be sold first.

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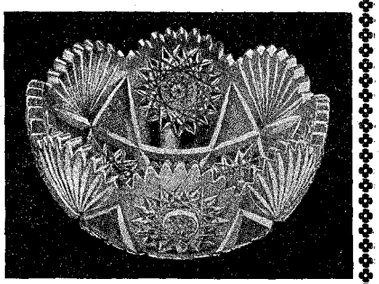

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to all points east of the Mississippi River; add 50 cents extra for points beyond. Its equal cannot be purchased for less than $6.50.

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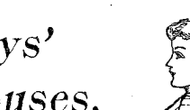

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PERSONALS.

THE true story of how Admiral Dewey got his assignment to sea duty in 1897 and thereby became world-famous is thus narrated by *Success:* Before the Spanish-American war broke out the air in Washington was full of excitement for the officers of both the army and the navy. Active service was in prospect at last,—and everybody wanted to go to fight. The naval men in particular grew restive, for they saw chances ahead. They were in the habit of dropping into a business office on Sixteenth Street, situated nearly midway between the clubs and the department buildings. It was there, one afternoon, that Dewey, Porter, and a few others fell to discussing the prospects of war and their own chances. Porter was an Annapolis graduate who had gone with the South at the outbreak of the Civil War. He was the first Confederate officer to come over the side of Farragut's flagship after the fight at Mobile, and Dewey and the other Annapolis boys aboard the flagship were the first to greet him. They have been friends ever since. Well, on this particular afternoon, Dewey was lamenting the fact that he would soon be on the retired list, and that if he did not get a trip of sea duty, he would die in his bureau. "Why don't you try for it?" said Porter.

"I have," he replied, "but they won't change the seniority rule. I am doomed to grow old in this plagued bureau,—while I know I could do something if I once got a whack at the Spaniards."

"Go to Proctor," suggested the ex-Confederate, "he stands well with the people down the street."

"Off Dewey trotted to see the Senator. The Senator called on Secretary Long the next day. "No," said the Secretary, "I can not do such a thing; he must take his turn. Every one wants to go, even the retired folks."

But Senator Proctor went straight to the President.

"Do you want this very much, Senator?" the President asked.

"Yes, because George Dewey is from my State, and he says the chap that gets the first chance to give the Spaniards [hades] will be able to whip them and settle the dispute."

"All right," said the President, "I'll order it done." And he did.

CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS, the brilliant French composer, is extremely near-sighted. One evening at Paris he was at a party, when the host asked him to play something. He for a long time refused to do so, but being earnestly pressed he took his seat at the piano. His hair was tossed back, his eye gleamed with excitement. Now he would bend over the piano, then he would throw himself back; and all the while his fingers would run over the keys as he extemporized in the most brilliant fashion. The company were delighted. After an hour pleasure gave place to weariness. Two hours afterward some of the guests began to leave; their example quickly became contagious, and by degrees nobody remained in the room except the master of the house (the hostess had long since gone to bed). Saint-Saëns, more inspired and more tumultuous than ever, utterly unconscious of the incidents around him, played on as fast and as frenzied as ever. At last, about 2 A.M., seeing Saint-Saëns playing with more ardor than ever, the master of the house, completely overcome with fatigue, became desperate, and, laying his hand on the composer's shoulder, said: "I beg pardon, my dear sir, but pray are you not a little fatigued?" Saint-Saëns replied, without leaving the piano, "Not in the least!" and, to show how fresh he was struck into a new improvisation with wilder enthusiasm than ever. The host gave up, stole out of the room, and went to bed. At daybreak Saint-Saëns rose, gravely bowed to the tables and chairs, and went home, completely ig-

A Prosperous College.

The Western College, Oxford, Ohio, has just issued its catalogue for 1899-1900. The catalogue shows a large number of new elective studies in all departments. The faculty numbers twenty-six. The students are from twenty-one different states and countries. The complete list of students shows an enrolment of one hundred and seventy-three. The tone of the catalogue is scholarly and Christian. This catalogue should be in the hands of all who are interested in higher education for women.

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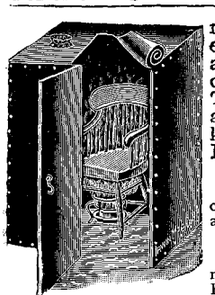

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norant that the chairs and tables had been for hours his only audience.

THE following anecdote about Lord Kitchener is told by the war correspondents:

While Lord Kitchener was engaged in suppressing the Preiska rebellion he ordered the destruction of a certain farmhouse. Not seeing any signs of his orders being carried out, he rode over with his staff and found an interesting situation. In the doorway of the doomed farm stood a pretty young Dutch girl, her hands clasping the door posts and her eyes flashing fire from beneath her dainty sunbonnet. The Irish sergeant in charge of the party of destruction was vainly endeavoring to persuade her to let them pass in, but to all his blanishments of "Arrah, darlint! Wisha, now, acushla," etc., the maiden turned a deaf ear, and a deadlock prevailed.

Kitchener's sharp "What's this?" put a climax to the scene. The girl evidently guessed that this was the dreaded chief of staff, and her lips trembled in spite of herself.

Kitchener gazed sourly at her, standing bravely, tho tearfully, there, and turned to his military secretary. "Put down," he growled, "that the commander's order with reference to the destruction of Rightman's farm could not be carried out, owing to unexpected opposition. Forward, gentlemen!"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Retort Courteous.—"Why do you wag your beard so constantly?" inquired the impolite dog of the goat. "Because I chews," replied the goat.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Highest Form.—A school-teacher lately put the question: "What is the highest form of animal life?" "The giraffe," responded a bright member of the class.—*Tit-Bits.*

Financial Stringency.—DICK: "I lost $50,000 in less than half a minute last night."

FRED: "How did it happen?"

DICK: "I proposed to Miss Bullion, and she said 'No.'"—*Chicago News.*

At the Dinner-Table.—"Georgie, don't stare at Mr. Crumley that way. It isn't polite." "I was just waitin' to see him pick up his glass of water, ma. I heard pa tell you that he drinks like a fish."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

He Felt Put Out.—"How do you suppose Mr. Quay felt when he heard the result of the vote in the Senate?" asked the observant boarder. "I suppose he felt put out," replied the cross-eyed boarder.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Heard in London.—SMYTHE: "Haven't seen Diggs in an age."

WOODFALL: "He's on the race-track now."

SMYTHE: "Newmarket?"

WOODFALL: "No; Pretoria."—*Chicago News.*

How to Grow Good Fruit.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticulture Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address bore chiefly upon spraying and general culture of orchard and field crops, how to do it, do it cheaply and good, and how to obtain the most profit from your labor in the easiest manner. The address is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It will not be sent to the disinterested. Owners of fruit trees, stating if at all interested in fruit culture, will get this book. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it no doubt would have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but to prevent imposition by the curious and disinterested, the book will be sent to fruit growers, or owners of estates, enclosing fifty cents, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass.

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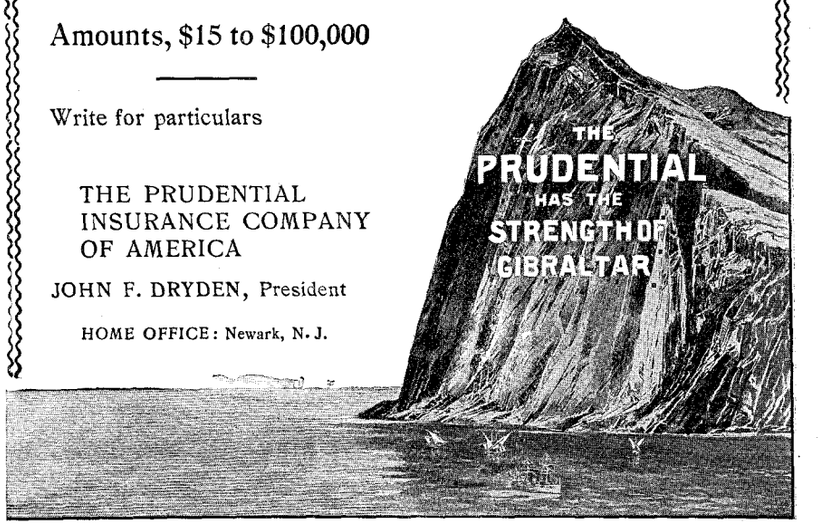

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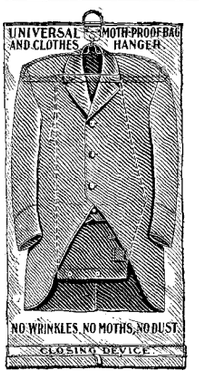

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One Idea of Strategy.—CAPTAIN: "What is strategy in war? Give me an instance."

SERGEANT: "Well, strategy is when you don't let the enemy discover that you are out of ammunition, but keep right on firing."—*Exchange.*

Even Sooner.—FOSTER: "Do all your employees drop their tools the instant the whistle blows?"

PLOYER: "Oh, no, not all of them. The more orderly ones have their tools put away before that time."—*Bazar.*

Extreme Cases.—"Bredren," said Parson Black, earnestly, "dere am some folks in which de still, small voice ob conscience keeps a-gettin' stiller an' smaller, until at las' it'd hab ter l'arn de deef an' dumb langwidge if it wants ter attrack deir attention!"—*Puck.*

Repartee.—After a recent ecclesiastical gathering, as the clergymen were trooping into luncheon, one of the most unctuous observed: "Now to put a bridle on our appetites." "Now to put a bit between my teeth," retorted the Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Randall Davidson.—*Exchange.*

Not a Tragedy.—"Strike!" The frail girl gazed steadily at the big strapping fellow with the oak stick. "Strike!" Again her high-pitched voice rang out. "Strike!" This time he dropped the stick and ran. It was not a threatened tragedy; it was merely a girl in the grand-stand acting as umpire.—*Chicago News.*

Satan Pushed Him.—MOTHER: "So you have been at the jam again, Adolphus!"

SON: "The cupboard-door came open of itself mother, and I thought——"

MOTHER: "Why didn't you say, 'Get thee behind me, Satan'?"

SON: "So I did, mother; and he went and pushed me right in!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Prayer Unnecessary.—At one time, during the border war (says Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in her "Reminiscences"), John Brown had taken several prisoners, among them a certain judge. Brown was always a man of prayer. On this occasion, feeling quite uncertain as to whether he ought to spare the lives of the prisoners, he retired into a thicket near at hand, and besought the Lord long and fervently to inspire him with the right determination. The judge, overhearing this petition, was so much amused at it that, in spite of the gravity of his own situation, he laughed aloud. "Judge ——," cried John Brown, "if you mock at my prayers, I shall know what to do with you without asking the Almighty!"—*Exchange.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

May 28.—Lord Roberts reports that his forces reach Klip River, eighteen miles from Johannesburg, yesterday afternoon, the Boers beating a hasty retreat.

General Rundle's troops are pushing eastward from Senekal, to cut off the commando at Bethlehem.

May 29.—Lord Roberts reports that he has encamped within a few miles of Johannesburg, and expects to enter the city within a day.

May 30.—President Kruger is at Watervalboven on the railway north of the city.

Lord Roberts in Johannesburg dictates the terms of surrender.

General Buller's forces invade the Transvaal from Northern Natal and occupy Utrecht.

May 31.—Lord Roberts reports the occupation of Johannesburg by his troops, the British flag being hoisted over the government buildings.

General Rundle defeats a Boer commando at Senekal.

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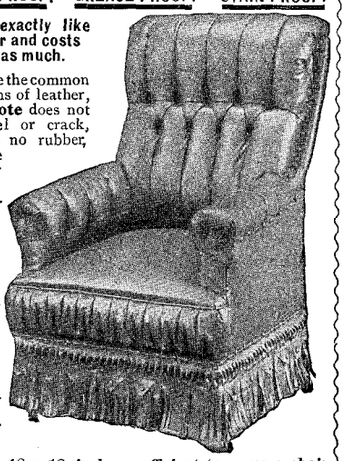

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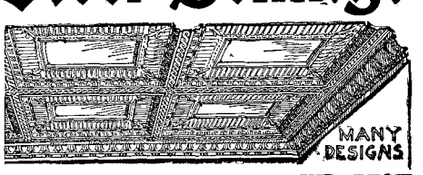

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June 1.—Communications with Pretoria are suspended.
Reports again assert that Kruger is a captive.

June 2.—Lord Roberts reports severe fighting in the Orange River Colony.
President Kruger is at Mochadodorp on the Delagoa Bay railway.

June 3.—Lord Roberts announces the capture of a few Boer guns, and one hundred prisoners, including a commandant Botha, during the fighting around Johannesburg.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 28.—**Chinese rebels** are reported to be marching on Peking.
The session of the **French Chamber of Deputies** is suspended, owing to an uproar arising from attacks on the Government in connection with the Dreyfus case.

May 29.—*Philippines:* Small engagements are reported in various islands, the insurgents losing many men.
The **situation at Peking** is growing worse, the rebels being massed outside the city.
The **Marquis de Galliffet,** French Minister of War, **resigns,** and General André is appointed in his place.

May 30.—**American, British, Japanese, German, Italian, Russian, and French** troops are ordered to guard the respective legations in Peking.

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May 31.—Great **excitement is manifest in China** and foreign troops go to Peking.
Philippines: **In Luzon, Corino, governor of Benguet Province,** an active partizan of Aguinaldo, is captured by American troops.

June 1.—The **arrival of bluejackets in Peking** results in a quieting effect.

June 2.—The **Dreyfus amnesty** bill is passed in the French Senate by 238 to 34.

June 3.—The **Philippine Commission** arrives at Manila.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

May 28.—*Senate:* Consideration of **sundry civil bill** nearly completed.

May 29.—*Senate:* An **amendment to the sundry civil bill,** appropriating $5,000,000 for the St. Louis Exposition of 1903, is adopted.
House: Some **Senate amendments to the naval bill,** including the provision for armor, **are rejected.**

May 30.—*House:* One hundred and ninety private pension bills are passed.

May 31.—*Senate:* The **sundry civil appropriation bill** is passed.

June 2.—*Senate:* **The Cuban extradition,** general deficiency, and emergency river and harbor bills are passed.
House: **The anti-trust bill,** amending the Sherman law, is passed by a vote of 273 to 1.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 28 —**Eclipse of the sun** is successfully observed.
The **United States Supreme Court** decides that Admiral Dewey and his men are entitled to prize-money at the rate of $100 for each man on the Spanish ships at Manila, instead of the $200 claimed by them.

May 29.—The President nominates **Brigadier-general Elwell S. Otis to be major-general** in the regular army, in place of General Merritt, who retires on June 16.
The quadrennial **General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church** ends its session which lasts for one month.

May 30.—**Memorial Day** celebration is held with the usual ceremonies.
Major-General Otis arrives from Manila.

May 31.—The **strike** still **continues** in St. Louis.

June 1.—The Navy Department has decided to reestablish the European station under command of Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, with the battle-ship *Kearsarge* as flag-ship.

June 2.—The **Naval War College** at Newport, R. I., is opened.

June 3.—Two **requests for the impeachment** and removal from office **of Mayor Van Wyck** have been made to Governor Roosevelt.

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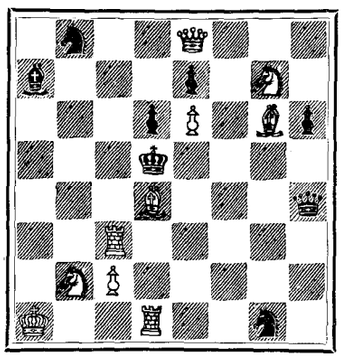
Problem 477.

By MAX FEIGL.

First Prize *Tägliche Rundschau* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

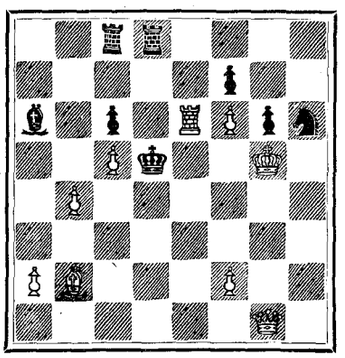
White mates in two moves.

Problem 478.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

First Prize, *L'Eco degli Scacchi* Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

The Rev. C. I. Taylor, Dr. H. H. Chase, and C. L. Luce, Linden, Mich.; Dr. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; N. L. G., Colgate University, got 470. Dr. P. got also 469.

A Consultation Game.

We begin a series of games to-day which ought to be interesting and instructive. The special features are these:

(1) The move to be made will be that of the majority; (2) Notes or comments by the players and others. As the first of these games we give the opening moves of the Jerome Gambit. The author of this Opening, Mr. A. W. Jerome, Springfield, Ill., writes that in offering this Opening he has an interested motive, *i.e.*, to test the soundness of the Gambit, and to furnish a bushel, perhaps five pecks, of fun.

THE JEROME GAMBIT.

	White.	*Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4
2	Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3	B—B 4	B—B 4
4	B x P ch	K x B
5	Kt x P ch	Kt x Kt
6	P—Q 4	

As Mr. J. says, "Here is where the fun begins." We will give the first of the comments:

(a) This is a very risky opening and can not win against a player of equal strength. At the same time, Black must make the proper defense. In all games of this kind, White, in a sense, presupposes that Black will make a false move.

Send Black's 6th move, with reasons for making it.

Manhattan and Franklin Match.

The fifth annual team-match between the Manhattan Chess-Club of New York and the Franklin Chess-Club of Philadelphia was played on Memorial Day, in New York City, and resulted in a tie, each club scoring seven points. The score is as follows:

Franklin.		*Manhattan.*	
Reichelm	½	Simonson	½
Young	0	Hymes	1
Kemeny	0	Lipschutz	1
Voigt	1	Hodges	0
Bampton	1	Schmitt	0
Barclay	0	Ettlinger	1
Newman	1	Delmar	0
Mlotkowski	0	Koehler	1
Griffith	1	Roething	0
Shipley	0	De Visser	1
Magee	1	Isaacson	0
Kaiser	½	Halpern	½
Stuart	1	Hanham	0
Ferris	0	Raubitschek	1
Total	7	Total	7

The Composite Game.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—K B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
6 Q—K 2	P x P

A. D. Weitbrec, Denver, sends White's 7th move, B—K Kt5.

Mr. W. doesn't tell us why he makes this move, which is not in any sense a proper continuation. In fact, it destroys the whole purpose of the Ruy Lopez attack.

The Paris Tournament.

Marshall, the young American, has had a very large feather placed in his cap, by winning a game from Champion Lasker, and drawing with Tschigorin. If the Brooklyn Boy keeps up his present pace, he will finish among the leaders.

At the time of going to press the score stands:

	Won.	*Lost.*		*Won.*	*Lost.*
Brody	2	6	Mieses	6	3
Burn	5	4½	Mortimer	1	5
Didier	0	9	Pillsbury	7½	½
Janowski	7	1	Rosen	1	8
Lasker	7	1	Schlechter	4	4
Marco	6	2	Showalter	4½	4½
Maroczy	6	2	Sterling	1	7
Marshall	6	1	Tschigorin	4	3
Mason	2	6			

Brooklyn beats Chicago.

A team-match on twelve boards was played by telegraph, on Memorial Day, between the Brooklyn and Chicago Chess-Clubs. Brooklyn won 4, drew 5, and lost 2. One game was unfinished.

Characteristics of Chess.

We have received a very interesting article from Lieut.-Col. Cyrus Sears, Harpster, Ohio, and we regret that we can not, for want of space, give it in full. Colonel Sears is nearly seventy years of age, and began playing Chess fifty years ago. He says that while he realized that he had Chess-talent enough to enable him to get great "comfort and pleasure from the matchless game," yet he was not composed of "the stuff of which champions are made.

"One of the chiefest points of interest in Chess is its practically exhaustless illustrative character." . . . "I am persuaded that in Chess-playing, or anything else, a few years of diligent study and practise will place any one on his maximum level, above which he can not climb. A pendulum must be content to swing anywhere within, but can not go beyond, its length.

"It has been figured that a game of Chess admits of countless billions of different moves and combinations. . . . Yet it is doubtless true that at any stage of a game there is but *one* best move. Each move will prove good, indifferent, or bad as not only immediate, but remote, consequences are considered. . . . So also in the game of human life: at every stake there are countless moves for hand or brain,—bad, indifferent, and good,—and one, only one, best. The problem is for the player to select and make his best move as nearly as he can, for move he must; and he is liable to suffer or prosper ever after according to the move he makes. . . .

"Verily, according to its players Chess illustrates all styles, moods, stratagems, and tricks of trade and business; all varieties of generalship, from the most cautious and conservative to the dashing, reckless, daredevil style, that frequently wins by unmitigated audacity; all kinds of warfare, from bushwhacking to the most carefully planned and skilfully executed compaigning." . . .

"I spent several years working very hard and diligently trying to make money. If I had hired a man at $100 and board per month to play Chess with me, and had attended strictly to the business of Chess, I would have been financially better off." . . . "In regard to the time I have 'fooled' away on Chess, at this the eleventh hour of life, I not only have no regrets, but, on the contrary, I am much disposed to apply the philosophy of David Harum, and declare to all younger lovers of this matchless game: It is not the time I have spent in playing Chess that I regret; but the Chess I might have played and didn't."

Not an Unpleasant "Check!"

AT the annual dinner of the London City Chess-Club, Sir George Newnes presented a check of £400 to Mr. Blackburne. This check is the national testimonial to the great master as the representative of England in the numerous tournaments in which he had competed during nearly thirty-eight years.

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Many words in the following story, condensed from an article which recently appeared in *The Sun*, New York, not a word added, would puzzle the majority of readers. Take any dictionary you may have and see if you can find every word defined.

"An *Africander*, wearing *veldscheon*, who was *trekking* over a *krantz* on the way to Pretoria, with a load of *biltong*, called to his *voorlooper* to *outspan* beside a *fontein* at the foot of a *kopje*. Quickly the *voorlooper* unhitched the *disselboom*, and the cattle, once released, trotting over a *sluit*, reached a *spruit*, where the *voorlooper* watered them.

"Suddenly on the *kopje* above, a *voortrekker*, with rifle raised, appeared, and, yelling '*Uitlander!*' dashed to the *fontein* where the *Africander* sat smoking. Fearing for his life the *Africander* rose quickly and to the *voortrekker's* challenge replied '*Biltong! Africander!*' Immediately the latter dropped his gun and said 'Produce it!'

"The *voorlooper*, who had been seated on the *disselboom*, nibbling *mealies*, seeing the *voortrekker* dash toward his master, cracked his *sjambok* and set off at a run for a *kloof*, where, hiding behind a *klip*, he left the *Africander* to surrender, attempt to *inspan* and escape through the *poort*, or fight, as he deemed best."

Now refer to the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary, the latest edition of which was issued before this article appeared, which had an expert editor not only in South Africa, but in every other country in which the English language is largely spoken, and you will find every word pronounced and defined.

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